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WELFARE in REVIEW

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, Secretary

Welfare Administration

ELLEN WINSTON, Commissioner

JOSEPH H. MEYERS, Deputy Commissioner

Volume 1 Number 4

OCTOBER 1963

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Findings of the AFDC Eligibility Review

RESULTS of the nationwide review of eligibility in aid to families with dependent children, carried out during January-April 1963 in all 50 States, were reported to the Senate Committee on Appropriations in July under the title, "Eligibility of Families Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children." The review was requested by the Committee in June 1962.

In transmitting the report the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare said,

> The report indicates wide variations in rates of ineligibility and correctness of payments among the States during the survey period. Eleven States, for example, had ineligibility rates below 2 percent and two States had rates above 15 percent. For all AFDC cases nationwide the rate was 5.4 percent. While the study reveals weaknesses in policies and procedures in some States, I believe that the Committee will be pleased, as I am, with the fact that eligibility has been validly determined for the vast majority of families covered by the program.

He went on to say,

> The review has served a valuable purpose in bringing to light certain deficiencies in the operation of some of the State programs. We have moved promptly to correct those deficiencies and have instituted a continuing program in every State to test the accuracy of local agency decisions through a reinvestigation of a sample of cases each month. The Department will continue to do everything possible at both the Federal and State level to insure that the money appropriated for public assistance is spent in accordance with the intent of the law and the funds so badly needed by those dependent on the program not be dissipated through erroneous determinations.

The primary objective of the review was to determine whether families currently receiving AFDC were eligible for assistance under the eligibility requirements in effect in each State. Other objectives were to find out whether assistance was received in the correct amount and, for families which were ineligible, the reason for ineligibility.

By Paul Vernier and Robert H. Mugge, Bureau of Family Services. Mr. Vernier is chief, Operating Methods and Analysis Branch, Division of Program Operations, and Dr. Mugge is chief, Demographic Research Group, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis.

Statistically valid samples of families currently receiving AFDC were drawn in each of the 50 States from active caseloads according to nationally uniform directions. The review consisted primarily of field investigations to determine current eligibility of each of these families. The number of families in the State samples totaled 21,085--more than 2 percent of the national AFDC caseload. State samples ranged in size from 1,615 in California to 82 in Alaska. (A complete description of the methods appeared in the July 1963 Welfare in Review.) The review was carried out by State agencies, under continuous Federal observation and direction. The principal characteristics of the review plan were:

1. State review staff had responsibility for field investigations of only a small number of cases and were relieved of all other duties during the period of the review.
2. Staff assigned to the review were generally of a higher level in training and experience than those with regular responsibility for determination of eligibility in local agencies.
3. Investigations were both more extensive and intensive than in usual practice.
4. Adequate time was made available to complete each investigation.
5. Supervision provided the reviewers exceeded that usually given most local agency workers.

State sample sizes (table 1) were made as large as feasible consistent with the amount of staff effort States could reasonably be expected to devote to the review. They were intended to give relatively high statistical reliability for a two-way classification, yes or no, for any characteristic studied.

The Findings

In reporting the results of the review to the Senate Appropriations Committee, an effort was made to answer four basic questions about the administration of the AFDC programs in the 50 States:

1. Are families receiving assistance eligible according to State eligibility requirements?
2. What were the State eligibility requirements which ineligible recipients failed to meet?
3. Why had local agencies not previously known or acted upon the ineligibility found in the review?
4. What proportions of assistance payments were above or below the correct amount as determined under agency standards of assistance?

For each of these subjects, a statistical table presents the State-by-State results of the review in terms of percentages of families found under each heading (tables 2-5). Since these percentages are based on case sample findings they should be considered applicable to the entire caseload in each State, subject to sampling approximation, which varies in accordance with the size of the State sample.

Proportions of families found eligible and ineligible. Table 2 shows the proportions of AFDC families found eligible and ineligible in each State. In addition, under the heading of "eligible families," the proportion of families is shown in which one or more but not all members

Table 1. Size of AFDC caseload in March 1963 and sizes of samples of cases reviewed for eligibility, by State

State	AFDC caseload, March 1963	Sample Size
Total 1/.....	919,225	21,085
States with 10,000 or more cases in September 1962		
Alabama.....	22,550	447
California.....	91,422	1,615
Connecticut.....	12,712	448
Florida.....	27,801	519
Georgia.....	17,146	443
Illinois.....	59,212	1,019
Indiana.....	12,181	448
Iowa.....	10,652	445
Kentucky.....	21,600	449
Louisiana.....	22,629	448
Maryland.....	14,183	465
Massachusetts.....	20,366	445
Michigan.....	33,376	621
Minnesota.....	11,725	445
Mississippi.....	20,463	450
Missouri.....	26,334	519
New Jersey.....	22,914	445
New York.....	100,473	1,490
North Carolina....	28,660	526
Ohio.....	37,344	654
Oklahoma.....	18,275	445
Pennsylvania.....	80,522	1,294
Tennessee.....	21,485	450
Texas.....	18,317	446
Virginia.....	10,736	444
Washington.....	12,072	445
West Virginia.....	31,018	580
Wisconsin.....	11,131	445
States with fewer than 10,000 cases in September 1962		
Alaska.....	1,245	82
Arizona.....	9,535	367
Arkansas.....	7,045	244
Colorado.....	9,656	356
Delaware.....	2,465	104
Dist. of Col.....	4,189	46
Hawaii.....	3,239	132
Idaho.....	2,563	114
Kansas.....	6,940	265
Maine.....	6,175	235
Montana.....	1,811	114
Nebraska.....	3,337	145
Nevada.....	1,310	107
New Hampshire.....	1,024	111
New Mexico.....	7,435	302
North Dakota.....	1,726	104
Oregon.....	8,603	301
Rhode Island.....	5,464	205
South Carolina....	8,540	333
South Dakota.....	2,818	143
Utah.....	4,597	167
Vermont.....	1,358	109
Wyoming.....	851	109

1/ Excludes Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Table 2. Eligibility of families receiving assistance according to State requirements governing eligibility , by State: AFDC Eligibility Review, 1963

State	Families receiving AFDC in March 1963	Percent of families			
		Eligible families			Ineligible families
		Total	All persons in family eligible	Family eligible but not all members eligible	
Alabama	22,550	91.6	89.5	2.1	8.4
Alaska	1,245	92.0	89.1	2.9	8.0
Arizona	9,535	93.2	88.2	5.0	6.8
Arkansas	7,045	93.4	92.3	1.1	6.6
California	91,422	98.9	97.8	1.1	1.2
Colorado	9,656	98.1	97.1	1.0	1.9
Connecticut	12,712	89.0	87.1	1.9	11.0
Delaware	2,465	89.8	88.3	1.5	10.2
Florida	27,801	91.0	89.5	1.5	9.0
Georgia	17,146	83.7	82.2	1.5	16.4
Hawaii	3,239	93.8	92.8	1.0	6.2
Idaho	2,563	98.8	97.6	1.2	1.1
Illinois	59,212	95.1	92.6	2.5	4.9
Indiana	12,181	97.4	96.4	1.0	2.6
Iowa	10,652	98.5	97.4	1.1	1.5
Kansas	6,940	99.1	97.9	1.2	.8
Kentucky	21,600	87.2	78.5	8.7	12.8
Louisiana	22,629	96.8	93.6	3.2	3.2
Maine	6,175	97.6	96.1	1.5	2.4
Maryland	14,183	97.4	96.5	.9	2.6
Massachusetts	20,366	99.1	98.6	.5	.8
Michigan	33,376	94.2	94.0	.2	5.8
Minnesota	11,725	97.9	96.5	1.4	2.1
Mississippi	20,463	88.5	84.0	4.5	11.6
Missouri	26,334	95.5	94.8	.7	4.5
Montana	1,811	100.0	97.9	2.1	---
Nebraska	3,337	99.1	99.1	---	.9
Nevada	1,310	87.6	84.8	2.8	12.4
New Hampshire	1,024	93.8	93.5	.3	6.2
New Jersey	22,914	98.1	97.8	.3	2.0
New Mexico	7,435	90.3	88.9	1.4	9.8
New York	100,473	96.5	94.4	2.1	3.7
North Carolina	28,660	96.6	94.6	2.0	3.5
North Dakota	1,726	100.0	100.0	---	---
Ohio	37,344	95.0	93.0	2.0	5.0
Oklahoma	18,275	98.3	97.1	1.2	1.7
Oregon	8,603	94.7	92.7	2.0	5.4
Pennsylvania	80,522	97.1	95.9	1.2	2.9
Rhode Island	5,464	96.8	95.1	1.7	3.3
South Carolina	8,540	86.7	83.3	3.4	13.4
South Dakota	2,818	96.9	94.4	2.5	3.1
Tennessee	21,485	85.7	83.8	1.9	14.3
Texas	18,317	90.5	89.4	1.1	9.6
Utah	4,597	99.1	97.2	1.9	.9
Vermont	1,358	96.9	96.9	---	3.1
Virginia	10,736	95.5	91.0	4.5	4.5
Washington	12,072	95.4	91.7	3.7	4.6
West Virginia	31,018	82.7	81.0	1.7	17.3
Wisconsin	11,131	97.1	96.0	1.1	2.9
Wyoming	851	94.7	91.0	3.7	5.3

are ineligible to be counted as recipients. In such cases, a child may be over the maximum age, or he may have moved from the home, or for some other reason one or more persons may not be eligible as a recipient.

The eligibility requirements a family must meet to receive assistance in each State follow Federal statutory requirements: (1) the family must be in need, as measured by State standards of assistance; (2) children must be under the age of 18; (3) children must be deprived of parental support or care because of the death, incapacity, absence, or unemployment of a parent; and (4) children must be living in the home of a relative or, under some circumstances, in a foster home.

States develop their own eligibility policies within this framework, by limiting the scope of eligibility under any of these factors (for example, they need not include children of unemployed parents), or they may introduce additional requirements (for example, they may require school attendance of children receiving assistance).

The eligibility status of all families reviewed was determined as of the time the State field investigation in the study was completed. Whether or not the family was eligible when the local agency made its last scheduled investigation (perhaps as long as a year before) and whether or not the family was due for a new investigation at the time of review were not considered in deciding the family's eligibility status.

One factor that affected the findings in many ways is that the circumstances of AFDC families tend to change rapidly. A recent survey showed that 50 percent of all families leave the program within 18 months after receiving their first assistance payment. The highly changeable character of families under the program is illustrated by the fact that a considerable number of families in the sample underwent changes in circumstances affecting their eligibility while the State field investigation was in process and local agency operations on the sample cases had been suspended. A family's status may change from eligible to ineligible and back again within a short period of time, depending, for example, on the amount of wages being earned by family members in seasonal labor.

The findings show that under the criteria for Federal financial participation, which are generally broader than State-imposed eligibility requirements, the percent of families ineligible is, on the average among the States, about one-third below the percent ineligible under State requirements.

Eligibility requirements not met. Eligibility requirements differ from State to State; a recipient who is eligible in one State might not be in another. For example, the amount of real and personal property a recipient may own varies among the States. Failure of a family to meet any particular requirement renders the family ineligible. Table 3 shows by eligibility factor the percent of AFDC families reported as failing to meet each requirement. Both ineligible families and families with one or more, but not all, members ineligible are included. For most States the per-

Table 3. Percent of families in which all or some members failed to meet the specified State eligibility requirements, by State: AFDC Eligibility Review, 1963

State	State eligibility requirement not met								
	Total 1/	Child above maximum age	Insufficient period of State residence	Child not in school	Child not living in home of relative	Income or resources exceeds State standard of need		Child not deprived of parental support or care	Other factors 2/
						Personal or real property exceeds standard	Current income exceeds standard		
Alabama	10.5	---	---	NA	2.1	0.5	6.2	4.4	0.5
Alaska	10.9	1.7	---	NA	4.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	---
Arizona	11.8	---	---	3.3	1.8	.3	.7	4.9	3.7
Arkansas	7.7	.5	---	1.5	.6	1.7	3.4	1.4	---
California	2.3	---	---	.5	.4	.1	1.1	.4	---
Colorado	2.9	---	---	.9	---	---	.4	1.8	NA
Connecticut	12.9	---	0.1	.5	.7	1.7	4.0	4.7	3.4
Delaware	11.7	.2	---	NA	1.3	3.5	5.9	5.8	---
Florida	10.5	.5	---	NA	1.8	.5	4.2	3.6	1.8
Georgia	17.9	---	---	NA	1.2	.6	4.0	7.9	8.1
Hawaii	7.2	.9	---	NA	---	---	2.1	3.7	1.0
Idaho	2.3	---	---	---	1.2	---	---	1.1	---
Illinois	7.4	.2	.2	NA	1.4	.3	4.8	1.6	.1
Indiana	3.6	---	.4	.9	.1	.5	2.0	1.2	---
Iowa	2.6	---	---	---	.2	1.0	.6	.8	NA
Kansas	2.0	---	---	NA	.5	---	.4	.5	.5
Kentucky	21.5	.6	.3	6.0	2.2	2.8	5.1	5.8	---
Louisiana	6.4	.3	---	1.4	1.3	---	1.2	2.7	.7
Maine	3.9	---	---	NA	.9	.9	1.1	1.2	NA
Maryland	3.5	---	---	NA	.9	.1	2.6	1.1	---
Massachusetts	1.3	.4	---	NA	.2	.4	.3	---	---
Michigan	6.0	---	---	NA	.2	---	3.6	.2	2.0
Minnesota	3.5	---	---	NA	.4	.5	2.1	.8	NA
Mississippi	16.1	.8	---	3.2	1.7	---	4.7	6.7	2.2
Missouri	5.2	---	---	.3	.2	.4	.8	3.3	.1
Montana	2.1	2.1	---	NA	---	---	---	---	NA
Nebraska	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	.9	---
Nevada	15.2	---	---	---	4.4	1.7	9.3	2.8	1.5
New Hampshire	6.5	---	---	3.1	---	---	---	1.5	4.8
New Jersey	2.3	.3	---	NA	.5	.5	1.9	.9	.3
New Mexico	11.2	---	---	.6	.6	4.5	7.3	4.[illegible]	---
New York	5.8	.2	---	NA	2.1	.5	3.2	1.[illegible]	---
North Carolina	5.5	.3	---	NA	2.0	.6	3.1	.8	.1
North Dakota	0.0	---	---	NA	---	---	---	---	NA
Ohio	7.0	.3	---	NA	2.1	.3	4.6	1.4	---
Oklahoma	2.9	---	---	1.2	.3	.5	1.7	.3	---
Oregon	7.4	1.7	---	.4	2.0	2.6	2.7	1.9	---
Pennsylvania	4.1	.1	.1	NA	.6	.7	3.5	.8	.4
Rhode Island	5.0	.8	---	NA	2.0	.1	.4	2.2	---
South Carolina	16.8	.1	.1	NA	2.5	1.8	8.9	4.5	---
South Dakota	5.6	---	---	NA	1.9	1.7	2.1	---	NA
Tennessee	16.2	---	.1	.5	2.0	.9	3.3	7.7	5.7
Texas	10.7	.5	.3	NA	1.2	.5	4.7	4.7	---
Utah	2.8	---	---	NA	1.7	---	1.1	---	---
Vermont	3.1	---	---	---	1.5	1.6	---	---	---
Virginia	9.0	.3	---	.4	.5	---	5.8	2.5	.3
Washington	8.3	---	.1	NA	.9	2.3	3.1	1.8	4.1
West Virginia	19.0	.2	.2	NA	1.7	9.7	5.4	6.4	---
Wisconsin	4.0	---	---	NA	1.0	1.5	.9	.5	.4
Wyoming	9.0	---	---	1.4	1.9	4.0	7.2	---	NA

1/ For most States the total of percentages in this table exceeds the percentage of families having one or more persons found ineligible. This is because some recipients or families were found ineligible on more than one factor, and where such was the case each factor of ineligibility was reported. Percentages for some factors are underestimated to a small degree, however, because of the necessity faced during the review to halt investigation of additional eligibility factors for some families after they were already found ineligible on one or more factors.

2/ The principal eligibility requirements included in this column are (1) acceptance of employment by parents or caretakers of children; (2) utilization of all legal resources to secure support from absent parents; and (3) absence of unrelated males from the home (included under "deprivation of parental support" by most States with this requirement, but placed under "other" in Connecticut and New Hampshire.)

Note: NA denotes not applicable.

centages for the various factors add to more than the percent of cases involved in ineligibility because some families were found ineligible on more than one factor.

Reasons ineligibility not previously known or acted on. State reviewers were asked to determine for each family with all or some members found ineligible the principal reason the local agency was not already aware of the ineligibility and had not taken action to discontinue assistance accordingly. The results are shown in table 4.

It should be kept in mind that local agencies are not required to redetermine the eligibility of each family for every month's assistance payment. Federal and State policies require initial and periodic redeterminations along with prompt followup of any family changes coming to the agency's attention which might affect eligibility. Otherwise, recipients themselves are expected to report changes in circumstances as they occur.

Staff manuals in all States contain guides for identifying possible fraud and referral to law enforcement officials where indicated. These criteria formed the basis for classification of cases in respect to evidence of intent to withhold or conceal information.

The percentages in table 4 must be viewed with particular caution because of inherent problems in assuring uniformity of judgments from reviewer to reviewer and State to State. Moreover, some variations exist among States in respect to fraud criteria, which may account for some of the variations in percent to be noted in the table.

Overpayments and underpayments. Table 5 gives estimated percentages of families receiving payments above or below the correct amount under each State's policies.

Determining the assistance payment requires these processes: (1) computing monthly living expenses of the family as recognized under the agency's cost standards; (2) subtracting from the total the amount of the family's current income from all sources; and (3) applying State payment limitations, if any, in arriving at the actual amount of assistance, that is, maximums or percentage reductions. Overpayment and underpayment may occur as the result of errors in any of these processes.

Cost standards for living expenses vary among the States. They are usually based on studies of cost of living at minimum levels but often are not current. Such factors as age, sex, and activity levels are usually considered in determining specific amounts. Special allowances may be made for some items, such as special diets, work expenses, and transportation. Here again, the speed with which circumstances change in many AFDC families was a significant factor, because the correctness of payment was determined at the time of the field investigation, often more than a month after the last agency contact with the family.

Table 5 shows that overpayments and underpayments were made to large

Table 4. Percent of AFDC families in which all or some members found ineligible, by State and by principal reason ineligibility was not previously known or acted upon by the local agency: AFDC Eligibility Review, 1963

State	Percent of families in which all or some members found ineligible						
	Total	Errors in agency practice			Change not reported by recipient		Other reasons 1/
		Inadequate determination of initial or continuing eligibility	Agency failure to follow up on indicated or known changes in family circumstances	Staff misinterpretations of eligibility policy and administrative errors	No evidence of intent to conceal or misrepresent facts	Appears to have intentionally concealed or misrepresented facts	
Alabama	10.5	4.4	0.5	0.3	2.5	2.2	0.6
Alaska	10.9	1.4	2.9	1.8	3.1	---	1.6
Arizona	11.8	4.3	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	---
Arkansas	7.7	5.1	.4	---	.4	1.6	---
California	2.3	.2	.6	.2	.3	.7	.1
Colorado	2.9	1.6	.3	.9	.1	---	---
Connecticut	12.9	3.4	1.1	1.2	2.0	4.5	.8
Delaware	11.7	1.6	1.4	---	1.4	7.4	---
Florida	10.5	3.5	1.3	.2	2.0	3.3	.2
Georgia	17.9	9.3	.3	1.1	3.8	2.1	1.3
Hawaii	7.2	3.3	---	.9	---	2.0	1.0
Idaho	2.3	1.1	---	---	---	1.2	---
Illinois	7.4	2.2	1.6	.4	1.0	1.6	.5
Indiana	3.6	1.0	.9	.4	.6	.6	.3
Iowa	2.6	1.8	.4	.1	---	.2	---
Kansas	2.0	.5	.1	1.0	.4	---	---
Kentucky	21.5	7.4	2.7	1.4	3.3	2.8	4.0
Louisiana	6.4	.7	.8	.7	2.3	1.8	---
Maine	3.9	2.8	.1	---	.5	.5	---
Maryland	3.5	.8	---	.5	.5	1.8	---
Massachusetts	1.3	.7	.2	.3	.2	---	---
Michigan	6.0	.4	---	.1	.5	3.6	1.4
Minnesota	3.5	.8	.4	.5	1.6	.3	---
Mississippi	16.1	7.7	3.0	.2	2.8	1.1	1.2
Missouri	5.2	.4	---	.2	1.5	2.6	.6
Montana	2.1	---	2.2	---	---	---	---
Nebraska	.9	---	.9	---	---	---	---
Nevada	15.2	4.8	---	1.5	1.5	7.4	---
New Hampshire	6.5	---	---	---	---	6.5	---
New Jersey	2.3	.5	---	---	.3	1.2	.3
New Mexico	11.2	2.6	2.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	---
New York	5.8	2.2	1.0	.4	.8	1.3	.1
North Carolina	5.5	2.4	.5	---	1.0	1.6	---
North Dakota	0.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	7.0	2.2	2.4	.2	1.1	.9	.5
Oklahoma	2.9	.5	---	---	1.2	.6	.5
Oregon	7.4	.8	2.2	.8	.2	3.5	---
Pennsylvania	4.1	.8	---	.4	.5	1.8	.5
Rhode Island	5.0	3.6	.4	.2	---	.8	---
South Carolina	16.8	8.6	2.4	1.2	2.4	1.8	.4
South Dakota	5.6	1.5	1.2	---	2.8	---	---
Tennessee	16.2	4.4	1.0	4.3	2.0	3.8	.6
Texas	10.7	4.4	.5	.3	3.7	1.8	---
Utah	2.8	.2	.7	---	---	1.8	---
Vermont	3.1	.1	---	---	1.6	1.6	---
Virginia	9.0	2.4	1.3	3.2	.8	.8	.4
Washington	8.3	2.9	1.1	1.0	.9	2.6	---
West Virginia	19.0	7.6	4.8	.5	4.5	1.5	---
Wisconsin	4.0	1.6	---	.3	.5	1.7	---
Wyoming	9.0	4.9	1.6	---	---	2.6	---

1/ The most frequently reported reasons in this column are: (1) recent changes in agency policy which were to be first applied in each case as it came up for periodic reinvestigation in 1963 (Connecticut and Kentucky); and (2) cases closed before any improper payments of assistance were made (Illinois, Missouri, Ohio).

Table 5. Percent of families receiving assistance who were eligible for assistance but receiving payments above or below the correct amount, by State: AFDC Eligibility Review, 1963

State	Percent of total AFDC caseload	
	Eligible families receiving assistance above the correct amount (overpayments)	Eligible families receiving assistance below the correct amount (underpayments)
Alabama	42.4	20.2
Alaska	12.3	8.6
Arizona	9.9	10.3
Arkansas	11.5	10.5
California	7.9	11.0
Colorado	11.1	21.7
Connecticut	26.3	20.0
Delaware	3.6	5.8
Florida	7.0	4.2
Georgia	8.7	6.0
Hawaii	12.0	12.3
Idaho	8.8	5.1
Illinois	27.7	30.2
Indiana	8.3	7.5
Iowa	12.2	10.2
Kansas	11.0	59.3
Kentucky	21.9	25.5
Louisiana	15.9	15.0
Maine	8.9	3.4
Maryland	11.5	26.9
Massachusetts	26.3	26.0
Michigan	2.6	.8
Minnesota	18.1	12.8
Mississippi	26.4	17.8
Missouri	6.1	6.5
Montana	4.5	2.7
Nebraska	8.0	5.6
Nevada	35.7	13.5
New Hampshire	18.5	14.1
New Jersey	12.5	19.8
New Mexico	11.1	14.8
New York	17.4	23.1
North Carolina	20.0	60.6
North Dakota	9.6	15.7
Ohio	28.1	42.8
Oklahoma	17.2	8.6
Oregon	20.6	13.1
Pennsylvania	7.5	6.2
Rhode Island	19.5	15.5
South Carolina	10.3	2.8
South Dakota	17.8	11.1
Tennessee	5.7	2.5
Texas	12.0	7.3
Utah	6.7	10.5
Vermont	16.4	19.3
Virginia	21.4	41.4
Washington	11.2	15.7
West Virginia	14.5	6.3
Wisconsin	9.3	11.3
Wyoming	14.3	13.9

proportions of the cases in many States. The actual significance of these percentages varies from State to State, however. For example, in a State that is paying less than 100 percent of determined need, an overpayment may occur even though the amount received by the recipient is less than total need as determined under agency standards.

One phase of the review was a critical analysis by State reviewers of the case record maintained for each sample case by the local agency. This made it possible to determine whether eligibility was adequately supported in the local agency's record. According to review findings, case records for a large number of families did not fully document their eligibility. However, few of the families with inadequate documentation in the case record were actually found ineligible in the field investigation.

Actions Taken to Correct Deficiencies and Strengthen Administration

Administrative actions have already been initiated and others will be undertaken in response to the needs for strengthened administration revealed by the findings. The following steps had already been taken or were in progress at the time the report went to Congress:

1. Requirement of redetermination of eligibility of each AFDC case in every State every 6 months, effective July 1, 1963, rather than every 12 months as previously required.
2. Inauguration as of September 1, 1963, of a program in every State to test the quality and accuracy of agency decisions on eligibility and payments through a reinvestigation, including visits to the homes of recipients, of a sample of cases each month. Thus, any additional administrative action can be taken that changing conditions in a State might require.
3. Detailed review with the States of the results of the study with the objective of improving methods of administration within each State where such improvement is called for.

In addition, many individual States, in reporting their findings, listed steps being taken or planned to cope with problems they found in the course of the review.

Table 6 is of particular interest and importance for the clues it offers as to major sources of problems. As reported by the Commissioner of Welfare to the Secretary in a memorandum to accompany the report to the Senate Committee,

> Ineligibility rates tend to be lowest in States where caseloads per worker are lowest, where re-investigations of the family's eligibility are more frequent, and where payments are most realistically related to minimum living costs.

The impact of the review on both State and Federal agencies is far-reaching and is expected to bring about further improvements at all levels of administration, both in AFDC and in the other categories of public assistance.

Table 6. Selected data for States on administration of State aid to families with dependent children programs in relation to percent of families found ineligible in the AFDC Eligibility Review, 1963

State	Percent of families ineligible in AFDC Eligibility Review	Average monthly number of cases per caseworker in AFDC, fiscal year 1962	Frequency of periodic investigation of eligibility required prior to July 1, 1963 1/ (months)	Average cost of administration per case month, fiscal year 1962
Alabama	8.4	222	12	$4.17
Alaska	8.0	(2/)	12	6.60
Arizona	6.8	(2/)	6	3.82
Arkansas	6.6	142	12	4.96
California	1.2	54	12	26.72
Colorado	1.9	63	6	18.93
Connecticut	11.0	67	12	18.09
Delaware	10.2	(2/)	12	10.37
Florida	9.1	131	12	6.21
Georgia	16.4	100	12	7.08
Hawaii	6.2	70	12	19.12
Idaho	1.1	91	11	11.05
Illinois	4.9	81	3	19.05
Indiana	2.6	68	12	12.49
Iowa	1.5	68	6	13.16
Kansas	.8	70	6	13.31
Kentucky	12.8	124	12	5.84
Louisiana	3.2	85	12	14.29
Maine	2.4	110	12	8.02
Maryland	2.6	61	6	13.99
Massachusetts	.8	70	3	18.19
Michigan	5.8	105	6	9.19
Minnesota	2.1	89	12	15.87
Mississippi	11.6	148	6	5.67
Missouri	4.5	98	6	8.00
Montana	---	71	3	14.61
Nebraska	.9	62	12	11.32
Nevada	12.4	(2/)	12	15.35
New Hampshire	6.2	(2/)	12	17.63
New Jersey	2.0	69	12	17.24
New Mexico	9.8	91	12	12.00
New York	3.7	52	6	27.25
North Carolina	3.5	104	6	7.11
North Dakota	---	(2/)	12	16.32
Ohio	5.0	84	12	10.34
Oklahoma	1.7	131	6	6.15
Oregon	5.4	76	12	19.26
Pennsylvania	2.9	70	12	13.80
Rhode Island	3.3	72	12	15.20
South Carolina	13.4	126	12	5.47
South Dakota	3.1	78	6	12.07
Tennessee	14.3	112	12	6.34
Texas	9.6	111	12	6.78
Utah	.9	70	12	15.05
Vermont	3.1	(2/)	12	12.05
Virginia	4.5	71	12	11.09
Washington	4.6	85	12	14.82
West Virginia	17.3	175	12	4.47
Wisconsin	2.9	67	12	15.33
Wyoming	5.3	(2/)	6	21.33

1/ Excludes unemployed-parent cases for which the Federal Government required a maximum of three months' interval between investigations.

2/ Not computed; number of local-office workers carrying caseloads fewer than 25.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY and Some Social and Economic Trends

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, whether measured by police arrests of juveniles or by delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts, has been increasing since 1949. In 1962, more than a million juveniles under 18 were arrested and almost one-half million were referred to juvenile courts for delinquent behavior.

While many theories have been advanced to explain delinquency in general, the baffling question is, why does delinquency continue to rise in so prosperous a country as the United States? Among the factors cited as possible explanations are:

1. Postwar prosperity, with "success" increasingly emphasized in material terms. This emphasis, coupled with lack of opportunities for achieving the material evidences of success legitimately, brings increasing pressure toward deviant behavior. Discrimination, particularly against low-income minority groups, aggravates the situation.
2. Poor housing conditions, primarily in central cities, where recent waves of in-migration have caused overcrowding.
3. Increasing breakdown of traditional controls in families.
4. Growing numbers of employed mothers.
5. Expanding influence of mass media, with strong emphasis on toughness, glitter, and false values and with murder, violence, and deceit treated as front page news.
6. Threats of war and annihilation producing irresponsibility and normlessness.

None of these factors alone explains the increase in delinquency nor has the degree of their presumed influence been ascertained. The theories are often based on logic rather than facts. It is, however, universally recognized that juvenile delinquency is enormously complicated and that many factors interact to produce it.

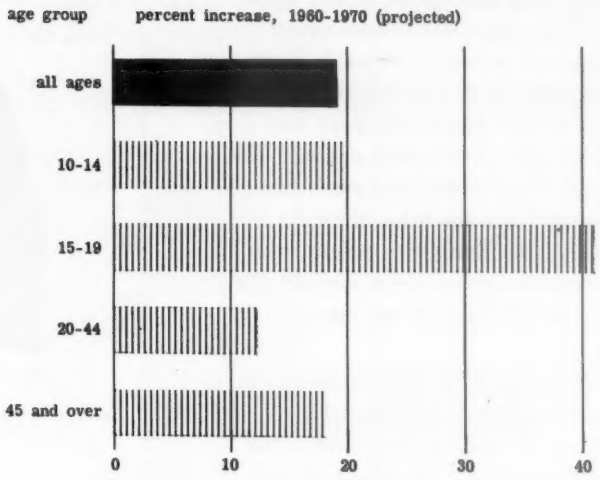
More and more it is realized that delinquency cannot be understood apart from other youth problems. Whether these problems, like the ones mentioned above, are causal or merely concomitant, there is too frequently a connection between high rates of delinquency and conditions of social and economic deprivation. Most disturbing are the forecasts for social and economic trends that will make it increasingly difficult for young people, especially those in slum areas, to fulfill their potential. Some of these trends--population growth, increasing urbanization, youth unemployment, and school dropouts--chiefly affect youth at the bottom of the social and economic ladder who, when caught in a web of problems, are the most likely candidates for the police blotter. Each of these trends thus constitutes a major problem.

By I. Richard Perlman, chief, Juvenile Delinquency Studies Branch, Children's Bureau.

Because of high birth rates in the late 1940's, the ranks of the 15- and 16-year-olds are now swelling. These are the peak ages for juvenile delinquency. They mark the critical time when compulsory school attendance ends in many States, when many young persons make the difficult transition from school to work, and when all young persons experience the pressure of trying to bridge the gap between childhood and adulthood.

POPULATION GROWTH

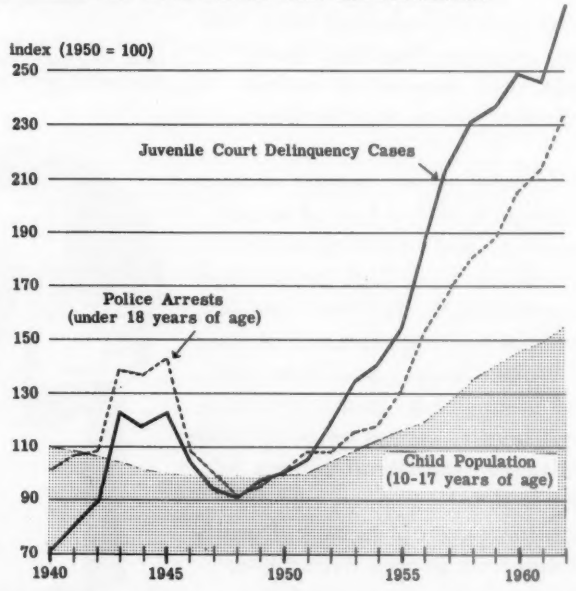
the greatest increase in our population during the 60's will be in the age group most vulnerable to delinquency and youth crime



source: Bureau of the Census

If delinquency continues to increase faster than the child population, the next decade will produce a startling volume of juvenile arrests and court cases. Even if delinquency merely keeps pace with the child population, an estimated 3 to 4 million youngsters will be brought to the attention of the courts in the next decade for delinquent acts (other than traffic offenses).

THE INDICATORS OF DELINQUENCY (police arrests and court cases) HAVE INCREASED MUCH FASTER THAN THE POPULATION



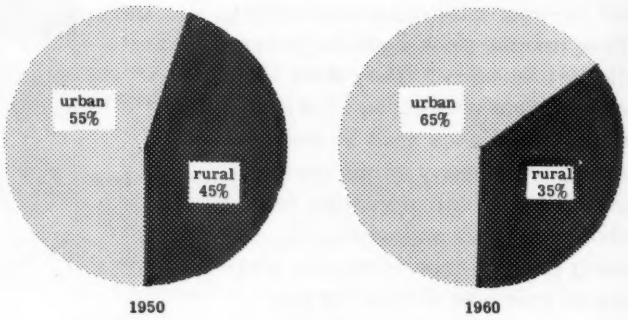
source: Children's Bureau, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Bureau of the Census

The continuing increase of urbanization between 1950 and 1960 affected youth particularly. For example, the number of youth aged 10-17 in urban areas increased by 72 percent whereas those in rural areas increased only 11 percent. Much of the urban increase was due to migration from rural areas. The increase was somewhat more pronounced for nonwhites than for whites. For nonwhite youth, the increase in urban areas was 78 percent; for whites, 71 percent.

In 1960, two of every three youth were living in urban areas; by 1970, it is roughly estimated that the ratio will be three out of four.

URBANIZATION

more and more of our youth (10-17) are living in urban areas



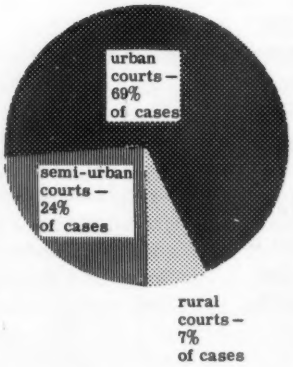
source: Bureau of the Census

Not only is delinquency more frequent in urban than rural areas, it is also more frequent in certain sections of cities than in others.

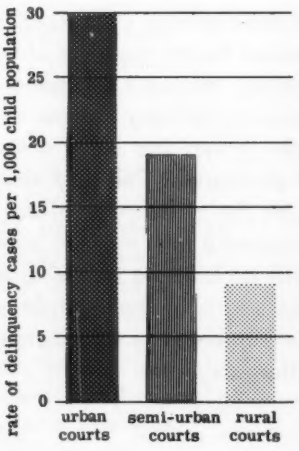
Within most cities, certain sectors are plagued with a host of social, economic, and health problems. Such sectors have high percentages of economically deprived families, poor housing, high rates of divorce and broken homes, poorly assimilated in-migrants, and low educational levels. These neighborhoods usually are traditional centers for crime and delinquency, and the inhabitants are apt to be culturally isolated from people with higher incomes.

DELINQUENCY IS CONCENTRATED IN URBAN AREAS

courts in urban areas handle more than two-thirds of all delinquency cases in the country



the rate of delinquency is about three times higher in urban courts than in rural courts



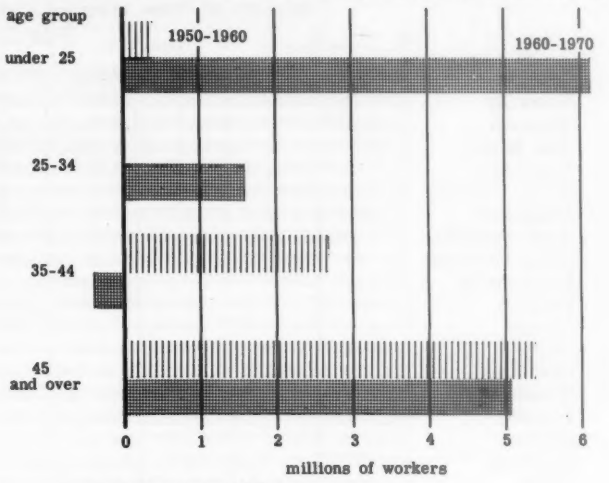
source: Children's Bureau (1962 data)

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

the most dramatic change in the labor force in the 1960's will be the influx of youngsters

During the 1960's, some 26 million young people will enter the labor market. At a time when automation and other great social transformations are steadily raising the requirements for entry into the labor market, 7.5 million of this group will probably not have completed high school. And of these, if the current situation continues, 2.5 million will not have even completed grade school.

changes in the number of workers, by age group, 1950-60 and 1960-70

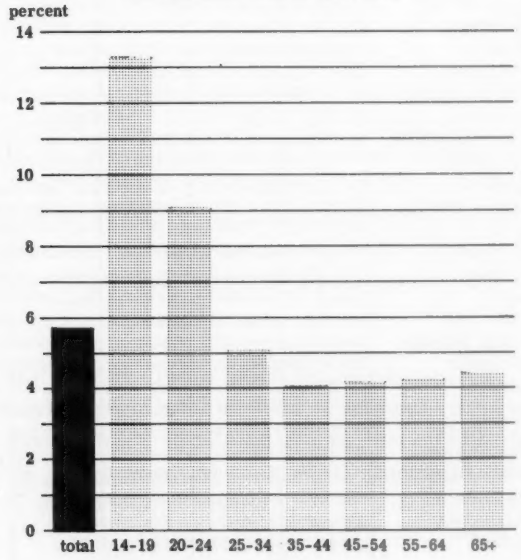


source: Department of Labor

YOUNG WORKERS HAVE THE HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

While all youth have high unemployment rates, nonwhite teenagers have the highest unemployment rates of any age group in the labor force. In 1962 the unemployment rate for nonwhite boys 14 to 19 years of age stood at 21 percent; for girls, at 28 percent. The comparable figure for white boys and for white girls was 12 percent.

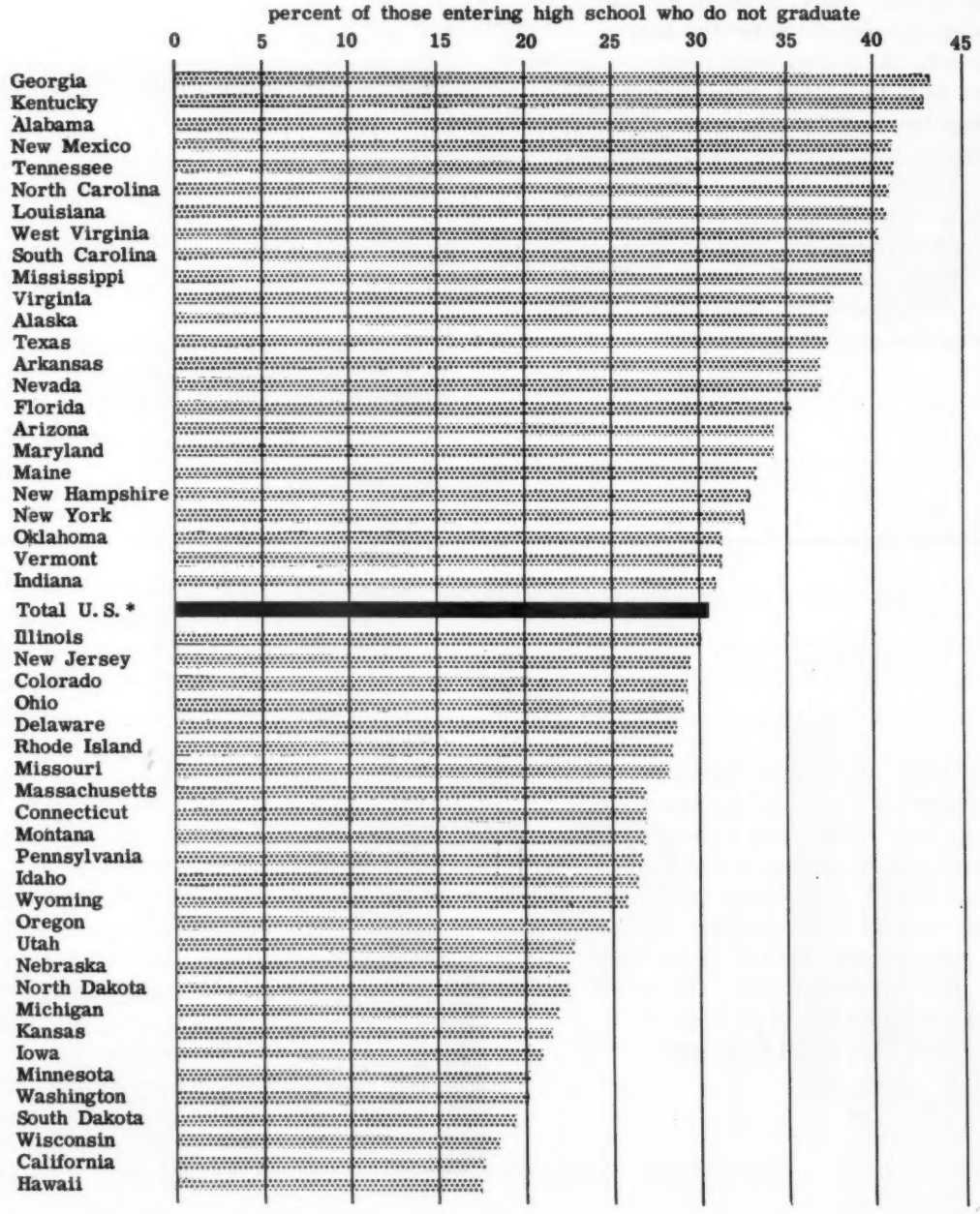
unemployment rates by age, 1962



source: Department of Labor

SCHOOL DROPOUTS

an average of 1 in 3 entering high school drop out before graduation

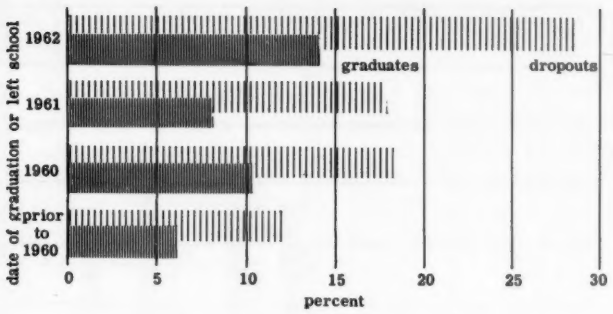


source: Office of Education

*excluding District of Columbia

DROPOUTS HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT THAN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES EVEN AFTER SEVERAL YEARS

unemployment rates in October 1962 for high school graduates not enrolled in school and for dropouts, (ages 16-24)



source: Department of Labor

Although the rate of unemployment is high among all young people, it is far higher for youngsters who drop out before graduating from high school. The proportion of dropouts is higher among nonwhites than among whites.

Twenty-nine percent of the dropouts who left school in 1962 were unemployed in October as compared with 14 percent of the high school graduates.

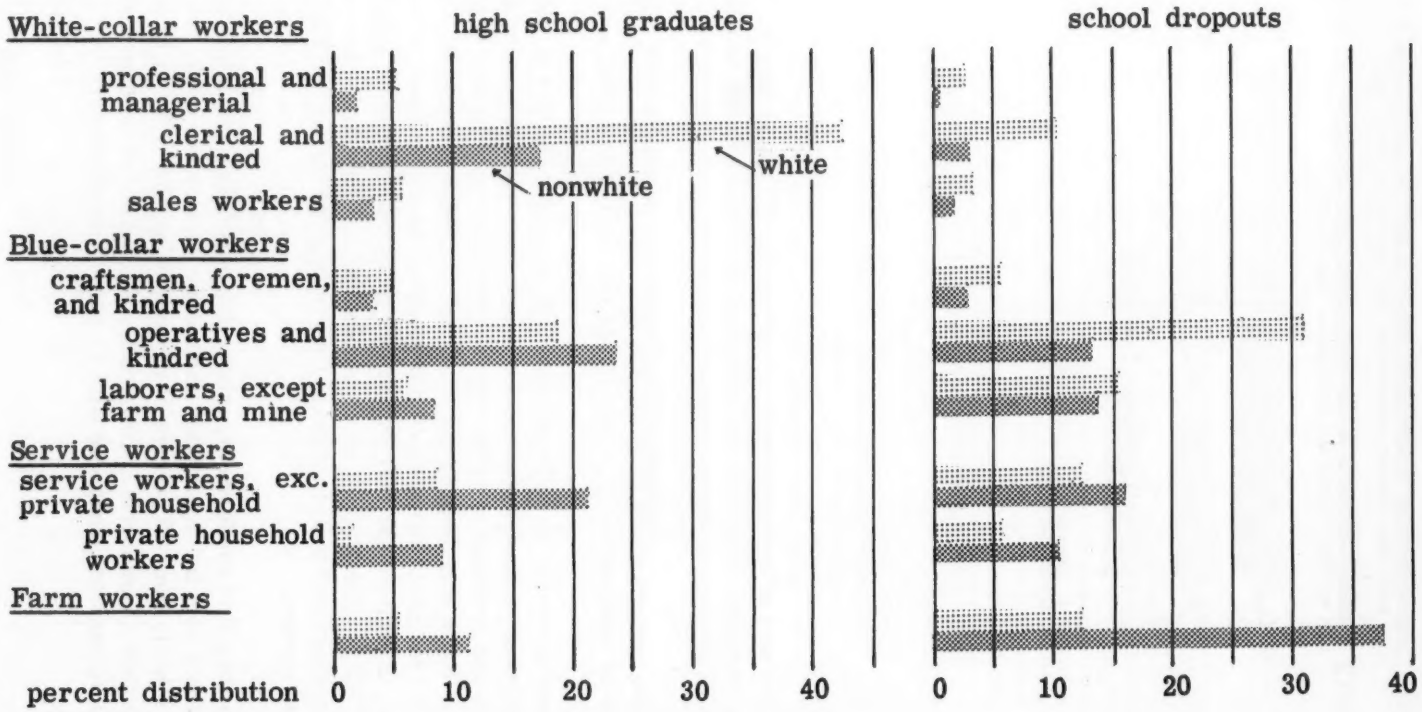
Rates of unemployment for both dropouts and graduates decline as they grow older. However, school dropouts are not able to overcome many of their disadvantages and continue to suffer from considerably more unemployment than graduates. Those who dropped out of school in 1960 had a rate of unemployment in October 1962 about twice as high as that for the high school graduates of 1960. Altogether, a total of 430,000 dropouts 16 to 24 years old were unemployed in October 1962, accounting for about one-half of all persons in these ages who were unemployed and out of school. They accounted for about 13 percent of all unemployed persons.

Even when they find employment, school dropouts obtain much less well-paying jobs than those held by high school graduates. In October 1962, one year after attending school, some 28 percent of dropouts were employed as laborers compared with 10 percent of graduates. Conversely, 40 percent of graduates were employed in clerical occupations compared with 11 percent of dropouts.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ARE SEVERELY LIMITED FOR NONWHITES--
whether high school graduates or school dropouts

only about one-fifth of nonwhite youth who graduate from high school (not enrolled in college) have white-collar jobs; more than half of whites do

more than one-third of nonwhite youth who drop out of school are employed in farm work; only about 12% of white dropouts work on farms



source: Department of Labor

Note: Based on a survey of high school graduates (not enrolled in college) and school dropouts between the years 1959-61 who were ages 16-24 at time of survey in October 1961.

Note: Based on a survey of high school graduates (not enrolled in college) and school dropouts between the years 1959-61 who were ages 16-24 at time of survey in October 1961.

RELATION OF THE TRENDS TO DELINQUENCY

The impact of these social and economic trends--population growth, increasing urbanization, youth unemployment, and school dropout--on our society as a whole is already being felt. Their direct influence on the delinquency problem in the future remains in the area of speculation, although there are some ominous signs.

Delinquency in the past decade increased faster than did the child population. Will we see a repeat performance in the coming decade? Not necessarily, but a sense of urgency is created by the predicted growth of the youth population in the 1960's with its concomitant problems. During that period, it is estimated that 7½ million young people will enter the job market without finishing high school and 2 million of them will not even have finished grammar school.

This comes at a time when automation will be creating some drastic changes in our total economy. Fewer workers will be needed; there will be less room for unskilled workers; more and more jobs will require special knowledge and skills. This situation will affect the whole labor market, but its effect on young people, whose unemployment rate is already about twice that of adults, will be especially harsh. Those who drop out of school before completing high school are even worse off. Studies indicate that they are the last to be employed and the first to be fired; they change jobs more frequently, earn less, and are out of work for longer periods of time than those who complete high school. What will be the prospects of the poorly educated and poorly trained when competition for jobs increases? How will they react?

Nonwhite youth face even greater employment problems than other young workers. In 1962, about one out of every four nonwhite teenagers in the labor force was unemployed, compared with about one out of every eight white teenagers. Since 1955, the jobless rate among nonwhite teenagers (both boys and girls) has risen faster than among white teenagers--up about 60 percent among nonwhites compared with 30 percent among whites. Nonwhite girls have a much higher unemployment rate than any other group in the entire labor force. Nonwhite youth, both graduates of high school and dropouts, are primarily employed in low-paying service occupations and in farm labor jobs. Even when nonwhite youth have high school diplomas, their unemployment rate is about double that for white graduates.

Another ominous sign is that the country is becoming more and more urbanized. There are many positive aspects of urban living--more abundant educational opportunities, more health and welfare services, more cultural activities, more diverse job opportunities. But for some people, especially minority groups, urbanization brings with it a host of problems. They are compelled by poverty and discrimination to live in slum areas. Many young people drop out of school from sheer economic necessity. Others drop out because of lack of adult example and precept in taking advantage of educational opportunities. Faced with frustrations, lack of training, and lack of legitimate opportunities for success, many youth

acquire the sense of hopelessness that infects a large part of their adult community. Too often they find their answers through unlawful means.

Delinquency rates are about three times higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Will increasing urbanization compound the unfavorable conditions that already exist in many urban areas and spawn further delinquency?

Certainly not all children who drop out of school or who are unemployed or who live in slum areas become delinquent. Nor do those who have studied the situation carefully claim that providing full employment for youth in the large cities would automatically banish juvenile delinquency. Statistics on the interrelationship among these factors are not abundant and when available are often contradictory. A recent intensive study indicated that the effect of unemployment on juvenile delinquency is positive and significant (1). Another study showed that delinquency increased as employment increased (2). These contradictions probably result in part from the fact that each of the general terms used--delinquency, employment, school dropout--has diverse meanings. Delinquency, for example, includes a wide range of behavior. Employment could be scaled from poor-paying, unsatisfactory jobs to high-paying, high-status, interesting, and highly satisfying jobs. Nor do school dropouts form a neat homogeneous group. The complexity of these concepts emphasizes the need for research that will break the categories down into more concrete subgroupings to clarify and refine interrelationships.

Nevertheless, we know that slum areas produce disproportionately high rates of delinquency and that the problems of school dropouts and youth unemployment are particularly acute in such areas. In a study of a slum area of 125,000 people, mostly Negro, a sampling of the youth population showed that roughly 70 percent of the boys and girls aged 16 to 21 were out of school and unemployed (3). We know, too, that a high proportion of delinquents have had a history of school retardation and truancy--characteristics which describe many school dropouts. So even in the absence of conclusive research on the relation of school dropout and unemployment to delinquency, some danger signals are evident. It almost seems axiomatic that a youth out of school and out of work is a likely candidate for getting into trouble.

The future direction of these social and economic trends--population growth, increasing urbanization, youth unemployment, and school dropouts--is predictable, although their precise effect on the delinquency problem remains in the area of speculation. The Federal Government, as well as many State and local governments, agencies and organizations have undertaken action programs to forestall some of the more likely consequences. These include "back-to-school" drives, urban renewal programs, slum clearance, youth employment training programs, and research and demonstration projects in the prevention and control of delinquency. The ultimate purpose of these programs is to provide for every child, whether potentially delinquent or not, every opportunity to utilize his full capacities.

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(1) Fleisher, B. M.: The Effect of Unemployment on Juvenile Delinquency. To be published in the Journal of Political Economy, December 1963.

(2) Juvenile Delinquency Control Act--Hearings before the special subcommittee on education of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 87th Congress, 1st Session, Washington, D.C., 1961, p. 240.

(3) Conant, J. B.: Slums and Suburbs. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1961, p. 34.

Many of the materials for this article were provided by: Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development of the Welfare Administration, Office of Education, Department of Labor, Bureau of the Census, and the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth. Of exceptional help were the Department of Labor's Manpower Research Bulletins.

Book Note

THE LAST REFUGE--A SURVEY OF RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS AND HOMES FOR THE AGED IN ENGLAND AND WALES. By Peter Townsend. Routledge and Kegan Paul (68 Carter Lane, Ludgate Hill, London E.C. 4, England), 1962. 552 pp. 60 s.

This is an intensive study of a sample of homes for the aged in England and Wales with serious implications for the evaluation of the role and effectiveness of nonmedical institutional housing of aged persons. Purposes of the study were to discover why old people enter communal homes, to describe the homes and their staffs and the lives old people lead in them, and to evaluate the success with which the homes meet the needs of the residents.

The study was based on visits to the homes, interviews with residents, staff, and supervising and inspecting officials and data from the records for all residents. In addition to the interview schedule, very useful scales were developed for measuring the quality of the institution and for measuring a resident's degree of incapacity for self-care.

The author concludes that this kind of institutional living resulted in separation from family, friends, and the community; loss of meaningful activity; tenuous relationships with staff and peers; loneliness; almost total loss of privacy and independence; abandonment of homes and possessions; medical neglect; and collapse of self-determination.

The author recommends abandonment of homes for the aged and substituting a program that includes independent housing with special facilities, such as clubs, clinics, and dining rooms for the handicapped and very old; a strong local family welfare service which maintains contact with all older persons and develops a coordinated program of home services; preventive and aftercare medical services provided by a hospital or health service to people in their own homes; and hospital supervision of incapacitated and chronically ill old persons who cannot remain in their own homes, with the aid of short-stay homes for convalescents and others needing temporary care.

--Herman Brotman, Office of Aging

Publications of Interest*

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Sketches on Working With the Sick and Disabled. By E. Esther Hoade. Bureau of Family Services No. 757. 1963. 56 pp. (Available upon request to Bureau of Family Services.) Suggests ways in which public welfare workers can be of greater help to sick persons and their families, discusses preparation of reports in the aid to the permanently and totally disabled program, and defines common medical terms.

Medical Care in Public Assistance, Guides and Recommended Standards. Home Health Care Services. Bureau of Family Services. No. 755-G. 1963. 21 pp. (Available upon request to Bureau of Family Services.) One in a series of guides for State agencies providing medical care in public assistance programs.

Statistics on Public Institutions for Delinquent Children, 1962. Children's Bureau Statistical Series 70. 1963. 32 pp. (Single copy free from Children's Bureau.) Reports statistics for July 1961-June 1962 on number of children in public training schools, numbers committed and discharged, arrangements for care after discharge, number of institutional staff, and costs.

Clinical Programs for Mentally Retarded Children: A Listing. Compiled by Rudolf P. Hormuth. Children's Bureau, 1963. 36 pp. (Single copy free from Children's Bureau.) Fifth listing of special clinic facilities for mentally retarded children.

The Steps Ahead: Report of a Conference on Mentally Retarded Children, April 9, 1963. Children's Bureau Publication 408. 1963. 27 pp. 15 cents (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more sent to one address). The conference consisted of 75 leaders in child care who considered the implications for children of the report by the President's Panel on Mental Retardation. Intended for persons looking for ways to meet the needs of mentally retarded children.

Services for the Child Who Is Hard of Hearing: A Guide for the Development of Programs. By Don A. Harrington. Children's Bureau Publication 402. 1963. 38 pp. 20 cents (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more sent to one address). Discusses concepts and principles pertinent to the establishment and further development of State and local hearing conservation programs.

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*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

El Primer Ano de Vida de Su Bebe. Children's Bureau Publication 400. 1963. 20 cents (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more sent to one address). Spanish translation of "Your Baby's First Year". Describes the baby's need for food, play, sleep, and clothing and points out signs of sickness that should be brought to the attention of a doctor.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The Public Welfare Crisis in the Nation's Capital; A Call to the Conscience of the Community. National Association of Social Workers, Metropolitan Washington Chapter, and Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, Commission on Human Resources, Washington, D.C., 1963. 64 pp. $1. Examines the AFDC program in the District of Columbia and recommends specific measures to make the program more in keeping with the legislative intent for AFDC.

The Last Refuge--A Survey of Residential Institutions and Homes for the Aged in England and Wales. By Peter Townsend. Routledge and Kegan Paul (68 Carter Lane, Ludgate Hill, London E.C. 4, England), 1962. 552 pp. 60 s. (See note on p. 21).

The Townsend Movement, A Political Study. By Abraham Holtzman. Foreword by Wilbur J. Cohen. Bookman Associates, New York, 1963. 256 pp. $5. Documented analysis of the movement started by Dr. Francis Townsend to help older people before passage of the Social Security Act.

"Progress in Longevity Since 1850." Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Statistical Bulletin 44: 1-3, July 1963. Includes life expectancy tables for 1850-1960.

Training for Child Care Staff. Child Welfare League of America, New York, 1963. 83 pp. $1.60. Papers presented at the second conference on the training of child care workers held in June 1962.

The Neglected Battered-Child Syndrome. Role Reversed in Parents. Child Welfare League of America, New York, 1963. 49 pp. $1.

New Ideas in Training. Training Programs for Youth Workers Being Supported Under the Juvenile Delinquency Act of 1961. President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, Washington, D.C., 1963. 14 pp.

The Employed Mother in America. By F. Ivan Nye and Lois Wladis Hoffman. Rand McNally, Chicago, 1963. 406 pp. $6.

Changes in Family Medical Care Expenditures and Voluntary Health Insurance; A Five-year Resurvey. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1963. 217 pp. $6. By Odin W. Anderson and others. Describes changes in the medical economy from 1953 to 1958, and highlights 1958 data in terms of contemporary problems.

Program and Operating Statistics

Total PA Caseload Continues to Drop in July

The total number of persons aided under the six public assistance programs declined in July for the fourth consecutive month. More than 7.5 million persons were assisted--about 22,000 fewer than in June. Aid to families with dependent children showed the largest drop in number of recipients--16,200 or 0.4 percent. The old-age assistance, general assistance, and aid to the blind programs also showed declines, but in medical assistance for the aged and aid to the permanently and totally disabled there were slight increases.

Special policies, a new State program, and interprogram transfers played major roles in some of the national changes. More than half the decrease in aid to families with dependent children was concentrated in the three States (New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Oregon) that have policies with respect to employment of older children who have seasonal jobs in the summer. Four-fifths of the national decrease in old-age assistance occurred in New Jersey and Oregon largely as a result of transfers of aged recipients to programs of medical assistance for the aged. These transfers, to a new program in New Jersey and to Oregon's existing program, more than accounted for the national increase in medical assistance for the aged. Half the total increase in aid to the permanently and totally disabled occurred in Oregon, where a small money payment was authorized under that program, to be made concurrently with medical assistance for the aged for most of those persons transferred to medical assistance for the aged.

Expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, totaled $390.5 million in July --slightly less than in June. The largest changes were the increase in medical assistance for the aged ($1.8 million or 6.9 percent) and the decreases in old-age assistance ($1.3 million or 0.8 percent) and in aid to families with dependent children ($1.2 million or 0.9 percent).

Only a few States acted to raise individual money payments to recipients. Such action in Mississippi and Tennessee increased by $1.50-$6.00 the average money payments in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. When Delaware raised its maximum payment from $75 to $100 in old-age assistance, the average money payment per recipient rose $1.74. Delaware and Tennessee liberalized their family maximums in aid to families with dependent children but left unchanged the maximums based on size of family; as a result, only a few payments were affected.

New programs of medical assistance for the aged were initiated in Florida, New Jersey, and Wyoming, bringing to 32 the number of States with such programs. With Alaska's establishment of a program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled in July, 53 States and jurisdictions now have programs for aiding disabled persons. In aid to families with dependent children, Kansas and Washington initiated extensions of their programs to cover children of unemployed parents and North Carolina discontinued this segment of its program; 16 States now aid unemployed-parent families.

TABLES:

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the increase in medical assistance for the aged ($1.8 million or 6.9 percent) and the decreases in old-age

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Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, July 1962-July 1963 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1962									
July.....	2,233,379	101,921	100,183	418,980	930,037	3,638,447	2,811,352	330,000	798,000
August.....	2,228,434	109,312	100,016	420,476	928,503	3,635,693	2,808,942	329,000	796,000
September...	2,225,954	105,217	100,010	423,385	925,179	3,633,155	2,810,053	320,000	777,000
October.....	2,229,059	114,657	99,928	427,312	926,851	3,732,081	2,809,210	326,000	790,000
November....	2,227,041	111,828	99,808	434,735	931,408	3,771,844	2,838,650	333,000	821,000
December....	2,226,194	109,732	99,583	437,453	942,635	3,825,517	2,871,760	354,000	899,000
1963									
January.....	2,221,593	116,587	99,509	439,405	959,258	3,911,515	2,927,402	384,000	1,006,000
February....	2,217,499	116,682	99,136	442,251	967,355	3,957,218	2,960,451	390,000	1,038,000
March.....	2,214,441	117,508	98,845	445,854	975,629	3,990,393	2,984,095	387,000	1,020,000
April.....	2,211,016	127,412	98,588	448,448	977,739	4,004,001	2,995,563	371,000	941,000
May.....	2,202,503	129,493	98,457	459,236	972,468	3,976,318	2,978,716	348,000	852,000
June.....	2,198,896	136,220	98,390	461,537	962,597	3,934,542	2,952,013	329,000	775,000
July.....	2,190,856	140,159	98,084	466,357	957,795	3,918,326	2,938,506	325,000	769,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1962									
July.....	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	+0.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-3.2	-1.9
August.....	-.2	+7.3	-.2	+.4	-.2	-.1	-.1	-.2	-.2
September...	-.1	-3.7	(6/)	+.7	-.4	-.1	(5/)	-2.7	-2.4
October.....	+.1	+9.0	-.1	+.9	+.2	+2.7	(6/)	+1.6	+1.7
November....	-.1	-2.5	-.1	+1.7	+.5	+1.1	+1.0	+2.3	+3.9
December....	(6/)	-1.9	-.2	+.6	+1.2	+1.4	+1.2	+6.2	+9.5
1963									
January.....	-.2	+6.2	-.1	+.4	+1.8	+2.2	+1.9	+8.7	+11.9
February....	-.2	+.1	-.4	+.6	+.8	+1.2	+1.1	+1.4	+3.2
March.....	-.1	+.7	-.3	+.8	+.9	+.8	+.8	-.6	-1.7
April.....	-.2	+8.4	-.3	+.6	+.2	+.3	+.4	-4.2	-7.8
May.....	-.4	+1.6	-.1	+2.4	-.5	-.7	-.6	-6.1	-9.4
June.....	-.2	+5.2	-.1	+.9	-1.0	-1.1	-.9	-5.6	-9.0
July.....	-.4	+2.9	-.3	+1.0	-.5	-.4	-.5	-1.2	-.8

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes recipients under separate State programs for the specified type of assistance and recipients of the specified type of assistance under combined State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Before October 1962, includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance; beginning October 1962, may include both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, July 1962-July 1963 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1962							
July	$367,422,000	$163,387,430	$21,099,730	$7,763,255	$29,930,692	$114,305,460	$22,046,000
August	370,598,000	162,742,516	23,431,488	7,848,529	30,314,645	114,946,953	22,429,000
September	365,417,000	161,920,146	21,240,639	7,678,694	30,390,687	114,373,330	21,091,000
October	378,265,000	167,937,837	24,225,415	7,920,447	31,664,230	116,120,821	21,813,000
November	376,922,000	167,138,102	22,712,013	7,942,394	31,862,827	116,451,727	22,314,000
December	381,944,000	167,969,978	22,514,900	7,992,058	32,148,952	118,745,316	23,657,000
1963							
January	391,209,000	168,828,792	25,036,154	7,970,875	32,589,133	121,309,540	26,354,000
February	389,906,000	168,448,837	22,696,442	7,971,860	32,893,149	122,423,346	26,198,000
March	396,449,000	169,787,562	23,824,718	8,045,621	33,436,893	125,231,254	26,357,000
April	399,198,000	170,660,914	26,441,100	8,044,895	34,071,522	125,534,737	25,298,000
May	399,349,000	171,464,001	28,870,692	8,049,211	34,529,977	124,204,346	23,236,000
June	390,941,000	169,416,085	26,592,866	8,040,719	34,523,871	121,770,120	21,313,000
July	390,476,000	168,081,430	28,426,914	8,043,679	35,105,811	120,616,307	21,403,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1962							
July	+0.5	+0.6	+20.0	-0.3	-0.5	-1.8	-1.6
August	+.9	-.4	+11.1	+1.1	+1.3	+.6	+1.7
September	-1.4	-.5	-9.4	-2.2	+.3	-.5	-6.0
October	+3.5	+3.7	+14.1	+3.1	+4.2	+1.5	+3.4
November	-.4	-.5	-6.2	+.3	+.6	+.3	+2.3
December	+1.3	+.5	-.9	+.6	+.9	+2.0	+6.0
1963							
January	+2.4	+.5	+11.2	-.3	+1.4	+2.2	+11.4
February	-.3	-.2	-9.3	(5/)	+.9	+.9	-.6
March	+1.7	+.8	+5.0	+.9	+1.7	+2.3	+.6
April	+.7	+.5	+11.0	(6/)	+1.9	+.2	-4.0
May	(5/)	+.5	+9.2	+.1	+1.3	-1.1	-8.1
June	-2.1	-1.2	-7.9	-.1	(6/)	-2.0	-8.3
July	-.1	.8	+6.9	(5/)	+1.7	-.9	+.4

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Includes payments to recipients under separate State programs for the specified type of assistance and payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under combined State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	June 1963 in--		July 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,190,856	$168,081,430	$76.72	-0.4	-0.8	-1.9	+2.9
Ala.....	106,573	7,236,379	67.90	+.4	+.7	+4.9	+10.8
Alaska.....	1,395	3/ 114,392	82.00	+1.3	-2.0	+2.3	+18.5
Ariz.....	13,294	822,791	61.89	-.5	-1.7	-2.6	-.8
Ark.....	56,972	3,700,158	64.95	-.5	-2.6	+2.5	+18.5
Calif.....	263,757	28,585,845	108.38	(4/)	+1.4	+2.2	+9.8
Colo. 2/.....	49,134	5,080,594	103.40	-.3	-.7	+.3	+1.6
Conn.....	8,582	671,429	78.24	-1.4	-7.7	-10.8	-15.9
Del.....	1,080	71,689	66.38	+.4	+6.1	-3.4	+29.6
D. C.....	2,723	265,037	97.33	+.1	-14.3	-6.4	+6.1
Fla. 5/.....	70,749	4,416,998	62.43	-.1	-2.4	+.6	+2.1
Ga.....	92,056	5,070,809	55.08	-.1	+.3	-1.1	+9.9
Guam.....	161	4,289	26.64	+3.2	-9.6	+21.1	+6.5
Hawaii 5/.....	1,150	74,667	64.93	+.5	-2.2	-2.9	-14.2
Idaho.....	5,183	385,659	74.41	-.8	+2.3	-9.2	-6.0
Ill.....	61,728	5,308,745	86.00	-.5	-.7	-6.6	-3.1
Ind.....	23,869	1,813,319	75.97	-.5	-.1	-4.4	+3.2
Iowa.....	29,875	2,707,775	90.64	-.6	-.3	-5.3	+7.4
Kans.....	24,492	2,238,136	91.38	-.3	+1.3	-4.9	+.1
Ky.....	54,243	3,240,001	59.73	+1.5	+.9	-.4	+11.3
La.....	128,341	10,497,602	81.79	+.2	-2.1	+1.3	+4.3
Maine.....	11,207	892,978	79.68	-.2	-.2	+1.1	+8.4
Md.....	9,352	671,801	71.84	-.1	-.3	-1.1	+1.3
Mass.....	55,989	4,525,999	80.84	-.8	-3.7	-5.2	-4.3
Mich.....	50,413	3,596,674	71.34	-.9	-10.6	-4.5	-15.0
Minn.....	43,439	4,823,551	111.04	-.2	+1.4	-1.8	+3.6
Miss.....	76,384	2,933,461	38.40	-.2	+8.8	-3.0	+8.1
Mo.....	105,496	6,922,999	65.62	-.2	-.1	-3.2	+4.4
Mont.....	5,754	392,247	68.17	-.3	-.6	-6.2	-2.0
Nebr.....	12,813	1,047,208	81.73	-.4	-.5	-5.1	-1.4
Nev.....	2,547	226,633	88.98	-.4	-.4	+1.8	+8.1
N. H.....	4,558	456,036	100.05	-.7	-1.1	-1.1	+.1
N. J.....	14,038	1,030,417	73.40	-24.0	-41.9	-24.1	-41.4
N. Mex.....	10,780	856,436	79.45	+.4	-1.0	-.4	+3.2
N. Y.....	56,481	4,891,531	86.60	-.4	-.7	-2.5	+8.5
N. C.....	44,402	2,510,564	56.54	-.2	-1.5	-3.0	+6.7
N. Dak.....	5,727	537,586	93.87	-.2	+3.5	-6.8	+5.2
Ohio.....	85,702	7,293,746	85.11	+1.2	+1.5	-2.6	+4.2
Okla. 5/.....	83,777	7,958,898	95.00	+.1	+3.7	-1.8	-8.9
Oreg.....	13,005	879,066	67.59	-13.3	-30.6	-16.6	-33.6
Pa.....	47,990	3,638,697	75.82	-.4	-2.1	-.3	+1.5
P. R.....	34,045	315,354	9.26	-.7	-1.0	-5.6	+1.1
R. I.....	6,043	507,291	83.95	-.2	-.2	-3.0	-1.5
S. C.....	27,002	1,254,541	46.46	-.4	-16.9	-5.6	+9.2
S. Dak.....	7,607	612,768	80.55	-.7	-1.9	-6.5	-4.7
Tenn.....	47,605	2,337,561	49.10	-.6	+1.1	-5.3	+4.1
Tex.....	225,724	15,868,131	70.30	+.3	+.3	+2.0	+10.3
Utah.....	5,418	369,120	68.13	-.8	-2.3	-19.1	-27.2
Vt.....	5,454	461,081	84.54	+.3	+1.9	-.4	+12.5
V. I.....	487	17,989	36.94	-1.0	+1.0	-8.3	-6.5
Va.....	13,559	821,135	60.56	+.4	(4/)	-3.8	+6.7
Wash.....	34,461	3,188,480	92.52	-.2	+9.1	-21.9	-22.1
W. Va.....	15,456	728,588	47.14	-.2	-.1	-9.0	-7.6
Wis.....	30,179	2,990,694	99.10	-1.3	-3.0	-5.8	-1.2
Wyo.....	2,605	215,855	82.86	-.9	-4.4	-4.8	+.9

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,734 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $326,975 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ In addition, supplemental payments of $9,542 from general assistance funds were made to 24 recipients. 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Represents aid to the aged under combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, July 1963 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from June 1963	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	140,159	$28,426,914	$202.82	+2.9	+6.9
Ala.....	221	60,668	274.52	-11.6	-5.9
Ark.....	2,280	136,701	59.96	-2.9	-8.8
Calif.....	18,913	5,457,156	288.54	+6.9	+8.2
Conn.....	4,755	3/ 1,034,940	217.65	-2.7	-14.8
D. C.....	(4/)	(4/)	---	---	---
Fla. 5/.....	(6/)	(6/)	---	---	---
Guam.....	112	623	5.56	+1.8	+123.3
Hawaii 5/.....	443	71,203	160.73	+13.3	-30.0
Idaho.....	1,682	231,164	137.43	+5.9	+1.3
Ill.....	1,000	422,155	422.16	+68.4	+83.5
Ky.....	5,008	135,206	27.00	+10.1	+7.3
La.....	380	60,036	157.99	-12.6	-18.6
Maine.....	392	107,649	274.61	-20.2	-19.8
Md.....	7,955	264,571	33.26	+2.0	-12.6
Mass.....	23,162	3/ 3,835,848	165.61	+.1	-5.9
Mich.....	5,330	2,065,198	387.47	(7/)	+14.2
N. H.....	145	45,409	313.17	-43.8	+52.5
N. J.....	4,231	3/ 726,239	171.65	(8/)	(8/)
N. Y.....	31,686	3/ 9,411,974	297.04	+4.1	+14.8
N. Dak.....	9/ 1,000	3/ 231,136	231.14	-.1	+5.2
Okla. 5/.....	829	135,097	162.96	-7.9	-21.1
Oreg.....	2,891	383,535	132.67	+519.1	+430.6
Pa.....	6,998	1,635,569	233.72	-3.5	-11.4
P. R.....	1,663	76,069	45.74	-23.7	+7.9
S. C.....	245	28,185	115.04	-87.8	-93.2
Tenn.....	1,546	95,238	61.60	-6.7	-19.1
Utah.....	1,806	252,359	139.73	-.4	+9.4
Vt.....	74	24,253	327.74	(10/)	(10/)
V. I.....	150	3,409	22.73	(10/)	(10/)
Wash.....	10,248	1,385,204	135.17	+6.5	+8.0
W. Va.....	5,014	110,120	21.96	-43.2	-65.6
Wyo.....	(6/)	(6/)	---	---	---

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $612 in Connecticut, $96,068 in Massachusetts, $10,574 in New Jersey, $46,076 in New York, and $2,234 in North Dakota. 4/ No payments made in July. 5/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under combined program for aid to the aged, blind or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 6/ Program initiated July 1963, no payments made. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 8/ Program initiated July 1963. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments. 10/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	June 1963 in--		July 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	98,084	$8,043,679	$82.01	-0.3	(3/)	-2.1	+3.6
Ala.....	1,707	82,071	48.08	+.3	+.4	+4.1	+13.3
Alaska.....	103	7,920	76.89	-1.0	-2.3	+3.0	+1.7
Ariz.....	855	62,262	72.82	-.3	-.4	-1.8	-1.4
Ark.....	1,972	134,387	68.15	-.9	-3.4	+.1	+13.2
Calif. 2/.....	12,225	1,573,041	128.67	-.9	+1.1	-4.7	+2.1
Colo.....	258	21,135	81.92	-3.0	-21.6	+5.7	+11.0
Conn.....	304	37,494	123.34	+3.1	+4.4	+1.7	+30.4
Del.....	282	21,071	74.72	-.4	-1.4	+5.6	+3.4
D. C.....	182	13,220	72.64	-1.6	-1.8	-8.5	-7.4
Fla. 4/.....	2,571	167,712	65.23	-.3	-3.3	+1.6	+6.3
Ga.....	3,105	179,699	57.87	+.6	-1.0	-1.7	+8.9
Guam.....	7	154	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Hawaii 4/.....	79	6,634	83.97	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Idaho.....	131	9,071	69.24	+.8	(6/)	-2.2	-6.6
Ill.....	2,756	258,958	93.96	-.7	-.6	-5.0	-2.6
Ind.....	1,786	156,200	87.46	-.8	+8.7	-3.1	+11.2
Iowa.....	1,264	127,936	101.22	-1.6	-1.0	-5.8	-4.3
Kans.....	539	50,515	93.72	-.2	+2.2	-4.1	+1.2
Ky.....	2,385	166,026	69.61	+.6	+1.5	-.7	+14.2
La.....	2,816	230,026	81.69	+.7	+1.2	+2.3	+3.0
Maine.....	409	33,671	82.33	0	-.1	+1.0	+15.5
Md.....	409	31,373	76.71	-1.0	+8.5	-2.2	+13.3
Mass.....	2,265	315,420	139.26	+1.9	+3.7	+1.6	+23.2
Mich.....	1,668	125,264	75.10	-.2	-21.5	-2.9	-10.0
Minn.....	1,036	114,747	110.76	+.1	-3.8	+.1	-6.9
Miss.....	3,124	134,270	42.98	-1.0	+12.1	-8.7	+2.4
Mo. 2/.....	4,652	325,640	70.00	-.3	-.3	-3.6	+3.8
Mont.....	273	20,862	76.42	+2.6	+.9	-8.4	-6.1
Nebr.....	668	66,207	99.11	-.4	-1.5	-4.3	+1.5
Nev.....	167	20,775	124.40	+1.8	+7.0	-1.8	+21.3
N. H.....	260	27,741	106.70	0	+.8	+4.8	+10.0
N. J.....	937	70,449	75.19	-2.4	-14.7	+.1	-14.6
N. Mex.....	351	32,513	92.63	+.9	-.1	-2.0	+31.0
N. Y.....	3,215	332,031	103.28	-.4	-1.9	-4.2	+12.3
N. C.....	5,133	327,415	63.79	+.5	+3.0	+1.4	+9.4
N. Dak.....	84	7,515	89.46	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ohio.....	3,434	290,927	84.72	-.2	+3.2	-.1	+5.6
Okla. 4/.....	1,711	204,097	119.29	+.3	+3.6	-2.1	-5.0
Oreg.....	385	32,707	84.95	-4.2	-12.0	+21.1	+1.9
Pa. 2/.....	17,792	1,331,015	74.81	-.4	+.1	-.4	-1.1
P. R.....	1,595	13,243	8.30	-.7	-1.6	-4.7	-3.6
R. I.....	105	8,642	82.30	0	-5.9	-7.1	-10.9
S. C.....	1,695	99,047	58.43	+.2	-14.2	-.2	+22.4
S. Dak.....	135	8,822	65.35	-1.5	-2.1	-11.8	-10.7
Tenn.....	2,366	121,407	51.31	-.2	+6.0	-4.9	+3.8
Tex.....	5,033	346,683	68.88	-.9	-.6	-4.5	+5.9
Utah.....	175	13,243	75.67	-1.7	-4.3	-2.8	-5.5
Vt.....	111	7,369	66.39	+.9	-.2	+3.7	+9.3
V. I.....	15	496	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.....	1,142	78,217	68.49	+.2	+1.0	-2.8	+7.6
Wash.....	659	71,775	108.92	-.3	+14.1	-3.5	+2.8
W. Va.....	867	41,254	47.58	-.5	+.2	-7.0	-6.0
Wis.....	834	78,222	93.79	-.4	+.5	-4.4	-2.1
Wyo.....	52	5,088	97.85	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $35,599 to 233 recipients; Missouri, $51,798 to 736 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $911,306 to 12,353 recipients. 3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Represents aid to the blind under combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Average payments not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	June 1963 in--		July 1962 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	466,357	$35,105,811	$75.28	+1.0	+1.7	+11.3	+17.3
Ala.....	13,710	626,313	45.68	+.9	+.9	+7.0	+18.0
Alaska.....	23	1,892	(2/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Ariz.....	1,893	129,334	68.32	+4.0	+4.1	+1345.0	+1357.1
Ark.....	8,758	495,643	56.59	-1.0	-4.7	+12.0	+33.9
Calif.....	34,859	3,901,671	111.93	+4.1	+7.4	+52.1	+66.8
Colo.....	5,814	422,128	72.61	-.6	-1.6	+3.6	+5.4
Conn.....	6,573	531,751	80.90	+.9	+26.1	+166.5	+87.5
Del.....	431	31,072	72.09	-1.1	-1.2	-2.9	+8.9
D. C.....	2,943	226,992	77.13	+.5	-.6	-5.2	-2.1
Fla. 4/.....	14,804	986,422	66.63	+.6	-3.0	+13.0	+14.9
Ga.....	25,514	1,491,012	58.44	-.1	+.3	+3.8	+19.2
Guam.....	79	1,950	24.68	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Hawaii 4/.....	994	97,082	97.67	-2.2	-18.8	-7.6	-30.7
Idaho.....	2,439	135,723	55.65	+.5	+.5	+22.1	+1.0
Ill.....	27,894	2,718,239	97.45	-.7	-.7	+2.7	+1.9
Ind.....	334	35,303	105.70	+36.3	+54.3	(6/)	(6/)
Iowa.....	957	78,107	81.62	+2.4	+3.1	+17.7	+41.7
Kans.....	4,344	429,320	98.83	+.6	+2.4	+3.7	+13.5
Ky.....	9,273	669,739	72.22	+.6	+.6	+7.1	+23.1
La.....	18,258	1,044,331	57.20	+.3	-.2	+3.8	+5.0
Maine.....	2,372	203,889	85.96	-.3	-5.6	+5.8	+20.2
Md.....	6,707	517,002	77.08	+1.4	+11.7	+3.8	+17.4
Mass.....	10,651	1,397,172	131.18	-.5	-1.1	+2.1	+5.1
Mich.....	6,735	650,121	96.53	-.7	-16.6	+11.5	+5.4
Minn.....	3,131	190,133	60.73	+.9	+.2	+9.4	+9.5
Miss.....	15,575	627,147	40.27	+1.5	+19.4	+15.9	+35.8
Mo.....	14,736	998,673	67.77	-.3	-.1	-1.8	+4.6
Mont.....	1,252	94,552	75.52	-.2	-.5	-.4	+2.1
Nebr.....	2,200	179,616	81.64	+.1	+.4	+.7	+5.2
N. H.....	519	58,495	112.71	+.6	+1.0	+4.8	+3.5
N. J.....	7,794	654,736	84.01	-2.4	-13.0	+3.8	-7.3
N. Mex.....	3,247	292,902	90.21	+1.6	+.2	+11.2	+33.7
N. Y.....	35,258	4,166,872	118.18	+.4	+2.0	+.4	+17.8
N. C.....	21,761	1,446,968	66.49	-.4	-2.3	+2.5	+10.2
N. Dak.....	1,274	153,010	120.10	-.5	+6.7	+.8	+16.0
Ohio.....	17,857	1,436,645	80.45	+.6	+1.2	+14.8	+20.0
Okla. 4/.....	11,895	1,292,449	108.65	+.8	+4.3	+8.4	+2.5
Oreg.....	7,467	466,890	62.53	+49.6	+2.0	+56.7	+6.8
Pa.....	19,366	1,241,758	64.12	+.6	+1.3	+4.9	+3.3
P. R.....	21,744	188,447	8.67	-.4	-.4	-2.7	-2.1
R. I.....	2,574	233,285	90.63	-.1	+2.8	-5.6	-1.0
S. C.....	8,315	411,164	49.45	-.2	-14.5	+2.0	+14.4
S. Dak.....	1,088	73,124	67.21	-.8	-.4	-1.2	+2.7
Tenn.....	12,154	604,030	49.70	+.2	+4.7	+5.2	+14.4
Tex.....	8,535	490,326	57.45	+1.0	+.9	+9.2	+16.3
Utah.....	4,630	326,920	70.61	-.3	+2.4	+25.7	+13.5
Vt.....	952	65,292	68.58	-.9	(7/)	+8.8	+18.5
V. I.....	92	2,986	32.46	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.....	6,474	433,104	66.90	+.4	+1.1	-.3	+9.9
Wash.....	17,387	1,194,942	68.73	+1.4	+20.4	+100.6	+47.1
W. Va.....	6,721	330,298	49.14	-.4	+3.8	-8.2	-3.4
Wis.....	5,417	580,571	107.18	+1.4	+2.7	+12.6	+17.8
Wyo.....	583	48,268	82.79	-.5	-.4	+2.1	+12.7

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 3/ Program initiated July 1963. 4/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under combined program for aid to the aged, blind or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients. 6/ Program initiated February 1963. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1963 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		June 1963 in--		July 1962 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/.	957,795	3,918,326	2,938,506	$120,616,307	$125.93	$30.78	-0.4	-0.9	+7.7	+5.5
Ala. 4/.....	22,485	91,276	71,823	1,061,203	47.20	11.63	-.2	-.2	+3.3	+7.5
Alaska.....	1,234	4,418	3,350	151,788	123.00	34.36	-.9	-.9	+1.1	+.6
Ariz. 3/ 4/.....	9,668	40,977	30,738	1,196,311	123.74	29.19	-.4	+.1	+8.3	+6.4
Ark.....	6,481	26,769	20,687	456,350	70.41	17.05	-1.2	-6.0	+13.6	+22.6
Calif. 4/.....	93,019	357,846	270,759	15,703,251	168.82	43.88	(5/)	+.5	+8.4	+7.1
Colo.....	9,821	38,627	29,944	1,408,390	143.41	36.46	+.4	-.2	+14.0	+20.9
Conn. 3/.....	12,529	52,423	37,628	2,168,431	173.07	41.36	+6.8	-1.0	+30.6	+24.7
Del. 3/.....	1,968	8,669	6,564	191,984	97.55	22.15	-1.9	-3.2	+24.7	+25.5
D. C.....	4,063	19,100	15,206	617,588	152.00	32.33	+.2	-.2	-14.1	-15.5
Fla.....	27,811	104,515	83,772	1,714,876	61.66	16.41	-.7	-2.2	+6.0	+4.1
Ga.....	15,955	59,643	46,433	1,389,939	87.12	23.30	-2.9	-3.0	-3.9	-3.3
Guam.....	171	878	729	11,370	66.49	12.95	-3.1	-1.2	-9.2	-4.1
Hawaii 3/.....	3,072	13,253	9,888	446,655	145.40	33.70	-2.0	-3.8	+8.6	-3.4
Idaho.....	2,483	9,621	7,013	394,013	158.68	40.95	-.1	-.1	+3.2	+2.6
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	55,751	259,905	198,065	10,887,591	195.29	41.89	-1.2	-5.0	-.9	-9.8
Ind. 4/.....	12,084	48,045	35,612	1,324,984	109.65	27.58	-.7	-1.5	+2.9	-.6
Iowa.....	10,834	43,088	31,130	1,574,497	145.33	36.54	-.1	-1.5	+14.0	+7.3
Kans. 3/.....	7,036	28,296	21,912	1,049,080	149.10	37.08	(6/)	+1.9	+10.5	+10.4
Ky.....	20,750	78,243	56,630	1,928,067	92.92	24.64	-.8	-1.4	-1.1	-2.5
La. 4/.....	22,499	97,624	73,700	2,226,754	98.97	22.81	-.2	-.2	+8.4	+3.9
Maine.....	6,011	21,767	16,210	647,211	107.67	29.73	-1.1	-1.4	+1.7	+3.2
Md. 3/ 4/.....	13,852	59,869	46,086	1,917,029	138.39	32.02	+.8	+1.3	+18.3	+23.0
Mass. 3/.....	20,900	77,484	58,651	3,398,203	162.59	43.86	-.9	+.6	+17.3	+14.2
Mich.....	33,954	128,466	92,101	4,510,599	132.84	35.11	(6/)	-4.3	+7.4	-4.9
Minn.....	11,927	42,797	33,435	2,082,404	174.60	48.66	+.2	+2.9	+8.1	+10.3
Miss.....	20,351	80,936	63,950	719,686	35.36	8.89	(5/)	-.1	+1.4	-1.3
Mo.....	25,848	102,455	78,593	2,491,740	96.40	24.32	-.6	-.6	-1.9	-1.5
Mont.....	1,759	6,995	5,393	236,114	134.23	33.75	-.8	-.7	-3.5	-4.3
Nebr.....	3,311	13,539	10,414	401,889	121.38	29.68	(5/)	-.9	+6.0	+4.6
Nev.....	1,317	4,895	3,902	155,165	117.82	31.70	-.4	+5.9	+8.4	+16.2
N. H.....	983	4,013	2,979	172,225	175.20	42.92	-5.0	+.8	+.8	+5.8
N. J.....	22,909	88,196	66,732	3,942,396	172.09	44.70	-2.1	-7.1	+14.7	+8.1
N. Mex. 4/.....	7,542	30,723	23,217	1,038,914	137.75	33.82	+1.8	+2.0	+3.8	+11.9
N. Y. 3/.....	100,215	436,164	319,839	17,980,880	179.42	41.23	+.6	+.2	+22.5	+19.1
N. C. 4/.....	26,953	111,196	82,591	2,597,627	96.38	23.36	-5.3	-5.0	+4.6	+10.7
N. Dak.....	1,728	6,833	5,232	295,232	170.85	43.21	+.8	+4.9	+.2	+7.2
Ohio.....	37,365	152,692	114,569	4,535,571	121.39	29.70	-.6	-1.3	+8.7	+8.5
Okla. 3/ 4/.....	18,323	70,918	52,276	2,469,556	134.78	34.82	+.1	+2.1	+.5	+3.8
Oreg. 3/ 4/.....	7,826	29,413	21,932	1,137,399	145.34	38.67	-6.0	-3.2	+20.6	+22.2
Pa. 3/.....	75,526	337,110	236,860	9,259,026	122.59	27.47	-.2	-.2	+20.8	+.9
P. R.....	55,342	216,185	172,715	800,227	14.46	3.70	-.8	-.6	-4.9	-4.9
R. I. 3/.....	5,314	21,394	15,681	846,675	159.33	39.58	+.2	+.7	+12.7	+10.8
S. C.....	8,179	32,776	26,225	510,526	62.42	15.58	-2.2	-10.8	-6.4	+3.2
S. Dak.....	2,883	10,248	7,807	359,817	124.81	35.11	+.4	+1.1	+.2	+19.0
Tenn.....	20,571	80,210	59,937	1,485,824	72.23	18.52	+1.3	+.5	-4.0	-4.4
Tex.....	18,509	80,249	61,696	1,485,891	80.28	18.52	+.7	-.2	-.4	-3.0
Utah 3/ 4/.....	4,548	18,881	13,678	640,763	140.89	33.94	0	+4.0	+22.1	+21.7
Vt.....	1,309	4,800	3,622	145,504	111.16	30.31	-2.1	-2.0	-.4	-.3
V. I.....	292	1,042	885	17,384	59.53	16.68	+1.0	+2.6	-.2	-.1
Va. 4/.....	10,376	43,806	33,613	1,034,032	99.66	23.60	-.9	-2.3	+1.9	+.8
Wash. 3/ 4/.....	12,203	45,268	33,844	1,933,528	158.45	42.71	+5.7	+5.0	+6.7	+4.7
W. Va. 3/ 4/.....	28,026	127,865	87,813	3,428,606	122.34	26.81	-2.1	+2.1	+7.1	+.7
Wis. 4/.....	11,121	42,779	32,020	1,920,163	172.66	44.89	-1.2	+.1	+3.2	+4.9
Wyo.....	808	3,146	2,425	115,379	142.80	36.67	-2.4	-2.6	+11.1	+9.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 4/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 9. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, July 1963 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from June 1963 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		Number of recipients	Amount
					Family	Recipient		
Total..	52,691	296,418	196,363	$8,311,637	$157.74	$28.04	-1.4	-4.3
Ariz.....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Conn.....	2,797	15,092	9,813	370,919	132.61	24.58	+24.8	+4.8
Del.....	233	1,380	944	30,056	129.00	21.78	-3.8	-6.2
Hawaii.....	343	2,121	1,457	58,877	171.65	27.76	-4.1	-7.0
Ill.....	8,072	51,500	35,694	1,941,831	240.56	37.71	-4.3	-10.6
Kans.....	13	65	45	2,228	(4/)	(4/)	(5/)	(5/)
Md.....	437	2,595	1,753	75,530	172.84	29.11	+.4	+3.0
Mass.....	417	2,260	1,516	95,899	229.97	42.43	-5.4	+1.9
N. Y.....	13,106	75,124	51,126	2,212,717	168.83	29.45	-3.7	-5.5
Okla.....	28	169	115	4,610	(4/)	(4/)	-5.1	-6.5
Oreg.....	624	2,943	2,087	108,640	174.10	36.91	-18.4	-21.8
Pa.....	13,238	71,242	45,563	1,474,811	111.41	20.70	-1.6	-4.0
R. I.....	513	2,898	1,912	98,681	192.36	34.05	-2.7	-.6
Utah.....	785	4,338	2,955	99,431	126.66	22.92	-3.0	+7.7
Wash.....	393	2,076	1,292	26,348	67.04	12.69	(5/)	(5/)
W. Va.....	11,692	62,615	40,091	1,711,059	146.34	27.33	-2.7	+1.9

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 7. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ No payments made in July. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families. 5/ Program initiated July 1963.

families. 5/ Program initiated July 1963.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, July 1963 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total...	3,219	2/ 2,291	2/ 51	1,287	$216,230	$67.17	2/ $146,882	2/ $7,808
Ala.....	15	15	0	6	498	(3/)	498	0
Ariz.....	149	149	0	59	8,481	56.92	8,481	0
Calif.....	942	899	43	384	77,107	81.85	69,725	7,382
Ill.....	569	(2/)	(2/)	232	42,764	75.16	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	64	64	0	22	2,437	38.08	2,437	0
La.....	308	(2/)	(2/)	124	18,776	60.96	(2/)	(2/)
Md.....	219	211	8	83	14,293	65.26	13,867	426
N. Mex.....	67	67	0	24	3,765	56.19	3,765	0
N. C.....	42	42	0	11	2,129	(3/)	2,129	0
Okla.....	221	221	0	93	9,390	42.49	9,390	0
Oreg.....	200	200	0	79	14,114	70.57	14,114	0
Utah.....	179	179	0	74	8,558	47.81	8,558	0
Va.....	62	62	0	17	2,296	37.03	2,296	0
Wash.....	19	19	0	9	823	(3/)	823	0
W. Va.....	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	---	(4/)	(4/)
Wis.....	163	163	0	70	10,799	66.25	10,799	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in table 7. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois and Louisiana; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children. 4/ No payments made in July.

Table 10. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1963 1/

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		June 1963 in--		July 1962 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/.....	325,000	769,000	$21,403,000	$65.89	$27.82	-0.8	+0.4	-3.6	-2.9
Ala.....	105	105	1,342	12.78	12.78	(3/)	(3/)	-3.7	-5.2
Alaska.....	207	631	12,091	58.41	19.16	+15.1	+12.5	+44.4	+37.1
Ariz.....	2,211	4,545	132,068	59.73	29.06	-12.0	-7.1	-25.3	-40.8
Ark.....	324	1,168	4,926	15.20	4.22	+23.6	+29.2	+1.8	-9.3
Calif.....	30,050	68,010	1,936,752	64.45	28.48	-.8	+1.7	+3.7	+3.6
Colo.....	1,357	4,539	53,150	39.17	11.71	+6.6	+6.8	+2.7	-3.6
Conn.....	4/ 4,297	4/ 10,977	4/ 279,559	65.06	25.47	+1.5	-4.2	-20.7	-11.6
Del.....	1,254	2,267	66,337	52.90	29.26	-.3	-3.2	-32.2	-27.9
D. C.....	675	721	49,585	73.46	68.77	0	+3.1	-40.7	-40.7
Fla. 5/.....	8,400	(6/)	265,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.....	2,325	5,255	73,058	31.42	13.90	+6.5	+6.5	-3.0	+8.6
Guam.....	5	5	138	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii.....	1,077	1,398	69,070	64.13	49.41	-6.5	+.8	+6.1	+6.3
Ill.....	26,917	55,490	2,141,629	79.56	38.59	+4.8	+2.5	-17.8	-21.3
Iowa 5/.....	3,600	7,900	138,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.....	3,032	8,480	200,371	66.09	23.63	+.5	-.7	+10.9	+9.5
Ky.....	1,792	5,274	69,099	38.56	13.10	-4.7	-6.1	-7.5	-6.8
La.....	7,730	8,479	402,178	52.03	47.43	-.1	-.1	+1.1	+2.0
Maine.....	2,057	6,780	86,525	42.06	12.76	-15.1	-12.8	+5.2	+10.6
Md.....	5,010	5,633	358,000	71.46	63.55	-1.8	-1.4	+12.3	+17.4
Mass.....	7,187	14,735	505,605	70.35	34.31	+4.0	+8.3	+6.3	+19.2
Mich.....	28,944	101,471	2,876,055	99.37	28.34	-3.9	+.8	-19.0	-17.2
Minn.....	8,567	24,220	690,640	80.62	28.52	-2.1	+5.7	+7.5	+16.6
Miss.....	1,105	1,481	15,404	13.94	10.40	-4.9	-6.6	+7.0	+5.9
Mo.....	9,197	12,012	604,145	65.69	50.30	+.5	-1.3	-1.7	+14.0
Mont.....	999	3,153	47,338	47.39	15.01	+.2	+4.8	+9.3	+5.8
Nebr.....	869	2,633	43,990	50.62	16.71	+21.7	+18.0	+5.0	+6.1
Nev.....	297	548	17,400	58.59	31.75	+16.1	+1.4	+59.8	+69.4
N. H.....	865	2,830	48,101	55.61	17.00	-4.3	+.4	+27.1	+32.3
N. J. 7/.....	8,877	29,175	1,088,994	122.68	37.33	+1.8	(8/)	+18.3	+12.0
N. Mex.....	434	755	17,657	40.68	23.39	-.4	-3.3	+20.6	+7.0
N. Y. 9/.....	34,469	79,208	2,705,273	78.48	34.15	-.3	+.8	+10.6	+21.1
N. C.....	1,467	3,982	37,760	25.74	9.48	-7.0	-10.3	+12.8	+33.2
N. Dak.....	332	1,260	18,944	57.06	15.03	+4.5	+16.0	-4.6	+7.4
Ohio.....	30,197	105,642	2,111,520	69.92	19.99	-3.1	-3.0	-11.7	-20.7
Okla.....	6,938	(6/)	81,769	11.79	---	---	-31.2	---	-14.9
Oreg.....	4,489	(6/)	253,336	56.43	---	---	+6.8	---	+.8
Pa.....	38,234	46,402	2,237,501	58.52	48.22	-1.0	-1.2	+2.6	+1.7
P. R.....	359	359	2,726	7.59	7.59	-84.8	-84.9	-32.9	-32.7
R. I.....	2,613	5,758	134,832	51.60	23.42	+12.4	+4.5	+9.3	-.4
S. C.....	1,409	1,634	45,495	32.29	27.84	-.1	+2.0	-31.2	-1.4
S. Dak.....	276	944	8,890	32.21	9.42	-2.7	-7.3	+27.6	+14.3
Tenn.....	1,645	4,643	31,542	19.17	6.79	-6.4	+5.9	-21.7	-.3
Tex. 10/.....	11,800	(6/)	232,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	1,519	4,064	104,967	69.10	25.83	+22.8	+23.7	+56.7	+55.3
Vt. 10/.....	1,000	(6/)	29,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.....	160	166	5,242	32.76	31.58	-3.5	-.7	+5.1	+8.4
Va.....	2,182	5,117	101,657	46.59	19.87	-11.4	-5.8	+11.1	-.9
Wash.....	8,093	18,370	586,527	72.47	31.93	+6.8	+.7	+22.2	+14.6
W. Va.....	1,234	2,047	43,972	35.63	21.48	-19.7	-20.0	-2.6	+8.8
Wis.....	7,349	23,133	635,668	86.50	27.48	+1.1	-2.1	+12.2	+9.1
Wyo.....	283	971	18,064	63.83	18.60	-16.9	-17.0	-21.9	-24.4

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho and Indiana; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 9 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 8/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Table II. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, July 1963 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance
Total.....	$33,669,953	$28,426,914	$908,139	$8,390,635	$9,350,220	2/ $8,799,000
Ala.....	877,033	60,668	3,419	56,127	849	---
Alaska.....	18,400	---	---	---	---	3/ 52,517
Ariz.....	20,893	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.....	773,961	136,701	18,073	160,241	36,455	33,155
Calif.....	3,556,940	5,457,156	174,446	805,206	824,407	84,688
Colo.....	1,015,330	---	3,455	81,122	105,182	111,174
Conn.....	163,273	1,034,940	18,245	313,002	309,814	(4/)
Del.....	14,622	---	1,236	---	---	---
D. C.....	105,309	---	274	10,821	107	---
Fla. 5/.....	1,054,473	---	15,343	172,276	46,951	---
Ga.....	627,869	---	6,366	107,360	---	---
Guam.....	95	623	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	14,897	71,203	818	24,926	51,709	37,522
Idaho.....	66,799	231,164	60	23,449	---	---
Ill.....	2,482,228	422,155	77,448	815,567	1,355,163	3/ 755,424
Ind.....	776,796	---	49,073	19,065	191,384	---
Iowa.....	992,368	---	13,738	---	158,656	3/ 6/ 264,000
Kans.....	454,338	---	9,425	87,852	125,369	89,298
Ky.....	416,537	135,206	13,302	89,060	151,583	---
La.....	1,651,378	60,036	6,290	76,272	14,105	3,171
Maine.....	296,986	107,649	4,499	40,324	42,077	65,596
Md.....	86,049	264,571	3,729	63,716	---	2,354
Mass.....	1,004,578	3,835,848	44,050	725,537	367,819	157,549
Mich.....	66,586	2,065,198	987	99,243	17,529	390,345
Minn.....	2,935,701	---	49,743	41,586	324,307	272,231
Miss.....	111,580	---	---	---	---	---
Mo.....	716,465	---	---	23,255	35,280	14,850
Mont.....	61	---	---	---	---	3/ 386,103
Nebr.....	439,823	---	24,872	65,649	17,465	3/ 78,259
Nev.....	53,383	---	3,804	(7/)	9,878	3/ 171,686
N. H.....	97,831	45,409	5,628	18,216	28,814	(4/)
N. J.....	183,178	726,239	2,154	133,491	36,158	318,194
N. Mex.....	218,063	---	7,334	68,115	122,944	5,876
N. Y.....	1,041,022	9,411,974	75,606	1,763,029	2,167,165	244,736
N. C.....	324,505	---	24,750	233,550	187,625	3/ 146,566
N. Dak.....	192,546	231,136	2,019	78,574	63,785	3/ 15,566
Ohio.....	1,614,421	---	49,705	256,417	342,399	3/ 1,618,862
Okla. 5/.....	1,499,760	135,097	30,888	212,958	178,460	(4/)
Oreg.....	154,098	383,535	2,530	123,778	88,624	65,873
Pa.....	664,592	1,635,569	68,471	234,692	564,544	174,847
P. R.....	26,395	76,069	---	---	---	---
R. I.....	93,667	---	1,575	45,302	126,225	3/ 47,541
S. C.....	152,832	28,185	6,329	35,207	9,186	12,909
S. Dak.....	95,087	---	---	---	---	3/ 101,069
Tenn.....	304,672	95,238	2,602	19,446	34,971	---
Tex.....	2,614,148	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	59,111	252,359	2,565	140,963	93,604	2,091
Vt.....	189,918	24,253	619	8,821	---	---
V. I.....	2,922	3,409	4	92	14	245
Va.....	221,024	---	14,480	82,889	36,111	3/ 15,287
Wash.....	977,876	1,385,204	24,771	601,028	345,922	228,325
W. Va.....	139,104	110,120	5,202	60,525	470,977	9,234
Wis.....	1,972,156	---	36,860	363,932	259,891	222,201
Wyo.....	36,274	---	1,352	7,954	6,712	34,052

1/ For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported. 2/ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis. 3/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 4/ Data not available. 5/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 12. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, July 1963 1/

State	Old-age assistance			Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care		All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
All States.....	$76.72	$61.35	$15.37	$202.82	$82.01	$72.75	$9.26	$75.28	$57.28	$17.99	$30.78	$28.40	$2.39
Ala.....	67.90	59.67	8.23	274.52	48.08	46.08	2.00	45.68	41.59	4.09	11.63	11.62	.01
Alaska.....	82.00	68.81	13.19	---	76.89	76.89	---	(2/)	(2/)	---	34.36	34.36	---
Ariz.....	61.89	60.32	1.57	---	72.82	72.82	---	68.32	68.32	---	29.19	29.19	---
Ark.....	64.95	51.36	13.58	59.96	68.15	58.98	9.16	56.59	38.30	18.30	17.05	15.69	1.36
Calif.....	108.38	94.89	13.49	288.54	128.67	114.40	14.27	111.93	88.83	23.10	43.88	41.58	2.30
Colo.....	103.40	82.74	20.66	---	81.92	68.53	13.39	72.61	58.65	13.95	36.46	33.74	2.72
Conn.....	78.24	59.21	19.03	217.65	123.34	63.32	60.02	80.90	33.28	47.62	41.36	35.45	5.91
Del.....	66.38	52.84	13.54	---	74.72	70.34	4.38	72.09	72.09	---	22.15	22.15	---
D. C.....	97.33	58.66	38.67	(3/)	72.64	71.13	1.51	77.13	73.45	3.68	32.33	32.33	.01
Fla. 4/.....	62.43	47.53	14.90	(3/)	65.23	59.26	5.97	66.63	55.00	11.64	16.41	15.96	.45
Ga.....	55.08	48.26	6.82	---	57.87	55.82	2.05	58.44	54.23	4.21	23.30	23.30	---
Guam.....	26.64	26.04	.59	5.56	(2/)	(2/)	---	24.68	24.68	---	12.95	12.95	---
Hawaii 4/.....	64.93	51.97	12.95	160.73	83.97	73.62	10.35	97.67	72.59	25.08	33.70	29.80	3.90
Idaho.....	74.41	61.52	12.89	137.43	69.24	68.79	.46	55.65	46.03	9.61	40.95	40.95	---
Ill.....	86.00	45.79	40.21	422.16	93.96	65.86	28.10	97.45	68.21	29.24	41.89	36.68	5.21
Ind.....	75.97	43.43	32.54	---	87.46	59.98	27.48	105.70	48.62	57.08	27.58	23.59	3.98
Iowa.....	90.64	57.42	33.22	---	101.22	90.35	10.87	81.62	81.62	---	36.54	32.86	3.68
Kans.....	91.38	72.83	18.55	---	93.72	76.23	17.49	98.83	78.61	20.22	37.08	32.64	4.43
Ky.....	59.73	52.05	7.68	27.00	69.61	64.04	5.58	72.22	62.62	9.60	24.64	22.70	1.94
La.....	81.79	68.93	12.87	157.99	81.69	79.45	2.23	57.20	53.02	4.18	22.81	22.67	.14
Maine.....	79.68	53.18	26.50	274.61	82.33	71.33	11.00	85.96	68.96	17.00	29.73	27.80	1.93
Md.....	71.84	62.63	9.20	33.26	76.71	67.59	9.12	77.08	67.58	9.50	32.02	32.02	---
Mass.....	80.84	62.89	17.94	165.61	139.26	119.81	19.45	131.18	63.06	68.12	43.86	39.11	4.75
Mich.....	71.34	70.02	1.32	387.47	75.10	74.51	.59	96.53	81.79	14.74	35.11	34.97	.14
Minn.....	111.04	43.46	67.58	---	110.76	62.75	48.01	60.73	47.44	13.28	48.66	41.08	7.58
Miss.....	38.40	36.94	1.46	---	42.98	42.98	---	40.27	40.27	---	8.89	8.89	---
Mo.....	65.62	58.83	6.79	---	70.00	70.00	---	67.77	66.19	1.58	24.32	23.98	.34
Mont.....	68.17	68.16	.01	---	76.42	76.42	---	75.52	75.52	---	33.75	33.75	---
Nebr.....	81.73	47.40	34.33	---	99.11	61.88	37.23	81.64	51.80	29.84	29.68	28.39	1.29
Nev.....	88.98	68.02	20.96	---	124.40	101.62	22.78	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	31.70	29.68	2.02
N. H.....	100.05	78.59	21.46	313.17	106.70	85.05	21.65	112.71	77.61	35.10	42.92	35.74	7.18
N. J.....	73.40	60.35	13.05	171.65	75.19	72.89	2.30	84.01	66.88	17.13	44.70	44.29	.41
N. Mex.....	79.45	59.22	20.23	---	92.63	71.74	20.89	90.21	69.23	20.98	33.82	29.81	4.00
N. Y.....	86.60	68.17	18.43	297.04	103.28	79.76	23.52	118.18	68.18	50.00	41.23	36.26	4.97
N. C.....	56.54	49.23	7.31	---	63.79	58.96	4.82	66.49	55.76	10.73	23.36	21.67	1.69
N. Dak.....	93.87	60.25	33.62	231.14	89.46	65.43	24.04	120.10	58.43	61.68	43.21	33.87	9.33
Ohio.....	85.11	66.27	18.84	---	84.72	70.25	14.47	80.45	66.09	14.36	29.70	27.46	2.24
Okla. 4/.....	95.00	77.10	17.90	162.96	119.29	101.23	18.05	108.65	90.75	17.90	34.82	32.31	2.52
Oreg.....	67.59	55.75	11.85	132.67	84.95	78.38	6.57	62.53	45.95	16.58	38.67	35.66	3.01
Pa.....	75.82	61.97	13.85	233.72	74.81	70.96	3.85	64.12	52.00	12.12	27.47	25.79	1.67
P. R.....	9.26	8.49	.78	45.74	8.30	8.30	---	8.67	8.67	---	3.70	3.70	---
R. I.....	83.95	68.45	15.50	---	82.30	67.30	15.00	90.63	73.03	17.60	39.58	33.68	5.90
S. C.....	46.46	40.80	5.66	115.04	58.43	54.70	3.73	49.45	45.21	4.23	15.58	15.30	.28
S. Dak.....	80.55	68.05	12.50	---	65.35	65.35	---	67.21	67.21	---	35.11	35.11	---
Tenn.....	49.10	42.70	6.40	61.60	51.31	50.21	1.10	49.70	48.10	1.60	18.52	18.09	.44
Tex.....	70.30	58.72	11.58	---	68.88	68.88	---	57.45	57.45	---	18.52	18.52	---
Utah.....	68.13	57.22	10.91	139.73	75.67	61.02	14.66	70.61	40.16	30.45	33.94	28.98	4.96
Vt.....	84.54	49.72	34.82	327.74	66.39	60.81	5.58	68.58	59.32	9.27	30.31	30.31	---
V. I.....	36.94	30.94	6.00	22.73	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	32.46	31.46	1.00	16.68	16.67	.01
Va.....	60.56	44.26	16.30	---	68.49	55.81	12.68	66.90	54.10	12.80	23.60	22.78	.82
Wash.....	92.52	64.15	28.38	135.17	108.92	71.33	37.59	68.73	34.16	34.57	42.71	35.07	7.64
W. Va.....	47.14	38.14	9.00	21.96	47.58	41.58	6.00	49.14	40.14	9.01	26.81	23.13	3.68
Wis.....	99.10	33.75	65.35	---	93.79	49.59	44.20	107.18	39.99	67.18	44.89	38.81	6.08
Wyo.....	82.86	68.94	13.92	(3/)	97.85	71.85	26.00	82.79	69.15	13.64	36.67	34.54	2.13

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than fewer than 50 recipients. 3/ No payments made in July. 4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under the combined program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 13. Proportion of population receiving assistance (recipient rates), by State, June 1963

[All programs except general assistance include recipients receiving only vendor payments for medical care. All data subject to revision]

State	Recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Recipients of medical assistance for the aged per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Recipients of aid to the blind per 100,000 population aged 18 and over	Recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled per 1,000 population aged 18-64	Children receiving aid to families with dependent children per 1,000 population under age 18	Recipients of general assistance per 1,000 persons under age 65
United States average 1/..	124	2/ 13.1	83	2/ 4.6	42	3/ 4.7
Alabama	393	.9	86	7.9	54	(4/)
Alaska	230	---	92	---	33	2.6
Arizona	125	---	94	2.3	49	3.6
Arkansas	281	11.5	174	9.4	30	.6
California	170	11.4	5/ 112	3.5	43	4.4
Colorado	267	---	23	5.8	41	2.4
Connecticut	33	18.8	17	4.4	38	4.5
Delaware	28	---	98	1.7	38	5.3
Dist. of Col	37	1.8	34	6.2	63	1.0
Florida	110	---	72	5.0	43	(6/)
Georgia	301	---	127	12.1	29	1.3
Guam	156	110.0	24	2.8	24	.1
Hawaii	35	11.8	23	3.2	37	2.5
Idaho	83	25.2	31	6.8	24	(6/)
Illinois	62	.6	42	5.1	57	5.8
Indiana	53	---	62	.1	21	(6/)
Iowa	90	---	73	.7	31	3.1
Kansas	99	---	39	3.8	27	4.3
Kentucky	177	15.1	126	5.8	49	2.0
Louisiana	498	1.7	141	10.6	53	2.7
Maine	104	4.5	68	4.8	46	9.4
Maryland	38	31.8	21	3.8	37	1.9
Massachusetts	96	39.3	65	3.8	34	3.1
Michigan	75	7.9	34	1.6	29	14.2
Minnesota	118	---	48	1.7	25	8.0
Mississippi	383	---	242	13.9	67	.8
Missouri	208	---	5/ 167	6.5	53	3.2
Montana	86	---	63	3.5	20	5.0
Nebraska	77	---	73	2.9	20	1.7
Nevada	111	---	70	---	29	1.4
New Hampshire	66	3.7	65	1.6	14	5.4
New Jersey	30	---	7/ 23	2.2	31	8/ 4.9
New Mexico	192	---	64	6.5	51	.8
New York	31	16.8	27	3.5	55	5.0
North Carolina	134	---	182	8.8	47	1.0
North Dakota	99	17.3	23	4.1	20	2.1
Ohio	90	---	54	3.2	31	11.8
Oklahoma	315	3.4	108	9.0	59	(6/)
Oregon	79	2.5	35	5.1	35	(6/)
Pennsylvania	41	6.2	5/ 239	3.0	61	4.6
Puerto Rico	264	16.8	128	19.4	140	1.0
Rhode Island	65	---	19	5.5	54	6.7
South Carolina	169	12.6	122	6.8	26	.7
South Dakota	101	---	31	3.0	27	1.5
Tennessee	148	5.1	104	6.2	44	1.5
Texas	278	---	82	1.6	15	(6/)
Utah	84	27.9	32	9.5	32	3.6
Vermont	124	1.2	46	4.9	26	(6/)
Virgin Islands	164	(9/)	75	5.4	55	5.2
Virginia	42	---	44	2.8	21	1.5
Washington	116	32.4	35	10.8	29	6.4
West Virginia	90	51.3	79	7.3	134	1.6
Wisconsin	74	---	33	2.5	21	6.3
Wyoming	105	---	27	3.4	19	3.8

1/ Based on civilian population as of July 1, 1963; estimated by the Social Security Administration. 2/ Based on data for 29 States for medical assistance for the aged and for 52 States for aid to the permanently and totally disabled; no program in operation in remaining States. 3/ Based on data for 47 States. See footnote 6. 4/ Less than 0.05. 5/ Includes recipients of payments made without Federal participation. Recipient rates excluding these recipients are as follows: California, 109; Missouri, 141; and Pennsylvania, 74. 6/ Number of persons aided not currently available. 7/ Data for May; comparable data for June not available. 8/ Includes an unknown number of persons receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only. 9/ No payments made in June.

SOCIAL SECURITY
Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Benefits
Summary Data for July 1963

Current Month Data

Type of Benefit	Benefits awarded in July: Number	Benefits awarded in July: Average amount	Benefits in current-payment status, end of July: Number	Benefits in current-payment status, end of July: Monthly rate (in thousands)	Benefits in current-payment status, end of July: Average amount	Amount of benefits paid 1/ in July 1963 (in thousands)
Total, OASI and DI	334,343	---	---	---	---	$1,291,581
Total, OASI	305,678	---	---	---	---	1,191,993
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	254,976	---	18,706,875	$1,234,041	---	1,273,519
Monthly benefits, OASI	216,311	---	17,311,974	1,144,506	---	1,173,931
Monthly benefits, DI	38,665	---	1,394,901	89,535	---	99,588
Old-age (retired-worker)	111,776	$80.78	10,093,798	774,488	$76.73	787,244
Disability (disabled-worker)	19,148	94.80	795,213	71,868	90.38	79,343
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	38,281	39.00	2,730,175	107,580	39.40	110,823
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	32,587	39.81	2,568,052	102,349	39.85	104,882
Wife's or husband's (DI)	5,694	34.36	162,123	5,231	32.27	5,941
Widow's or widower's	24,102	71.66	1,953,669	129,867	66.47	134,718
Parent's	343	78.36	36,900	2,534	68.68	2,796
Child's (OASI and DI)	51,373	---	2,637,949	120,379	---	128,903
Child's (OASI--total)	37,550	---	2,200,384	107,943	---	114,599
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	11,067	28.98	416,291	11,529	27.69	12,239
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	26,483	53.22	1,784,093	96,414	54.04	102,360
Child's (DI)	13,823	28.73	437,565	12,436	28.42	14,304
Mother's	9,953	61.21	459,171	27,325	59.51	29,692
Lump-sum death payments	89,367	3/ 212.66	---	---	---	18,062

Comparative Data

Item	July 1963	June 1963	July 1962
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	18,706,875	18,608,268	17,395,699
Total, OASI	17,311,974	17,225,957	16,219,992
Total, DI	1,394,901	1,382,311	1,175,707
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,291,581	$1,297,004	$1,209,881
Total, OASI	1,191,993	1,194,632	1,117,028
Total, DI	99,588	102,373	92,853
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	111,776	104,018	110,318
In current-payment status, end of month	10,093,798	10,037,392	9,413,997
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$80.78	$79.10	$78.32
In current-payment status, end of month	76.73	76.66	76.09
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	19,148	19,021	21,098
In current-payment status, end of month	795,213	790,447	691,060
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$94.80	$94.51	$92.54
In current-payment status, end of month	90.38	90.33	89.77
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	14,662,000	14,587,000	13,721,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	12,898,000	12,837,000	12,135,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$18,223	$18,939	$18,921
DI	2,329	2,394	2,452

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump sum per worker; 84,935 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

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